Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Reaction To Anglo-Italian Agreement

"MAINLY A HINDU BODY!"

Jinnah's Tirade Against Congress

Charges Working Committee With Arrogance And Opportunism

HUQ'S 'REVELATION' ABOUT COALITION CABINET

CALCUTTA, April 17.

"I welcome a policy of live and let live; I welcome an understanding in matters economic and political; but we cannot surrender, submerge, or submit to the dictates or the ukases of the High Command of the Congress, which is developing into a totalitarian and authoritative caucus functioning under the name of the Working Committee and aspiring to the position of a Shadow Cabinet of a future Republic," declared Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, presiding over the special session of the All-India Muslim League here to-day.

Referring to the Shahidganj issue Mr. Jinnah said: "The question viewed from its true perspective, is very easy of solution, if only both the communities will realise their moral obligations to each other and put down certain mischievous and aggressive elements that make the task more difficult for an honourable settlement. I appeal to the leaders of the Sikh community to rise above the question of 'prestige or 'amour-propre' and I advise Mussalmans to realise that the way to settlement is not achieved by dictation from one community to the other."

The following are extracts from the presidential address:—

Referring to the work done since the last session, Mr. Jinnah said:—

We have to a certain extent freed our people from the most undesirable reactionary elements. We have in no small degree removed the unwholesome influence and fear of a certain section who used to pass off as Maulanas and Moulvis. We have made efforts to take our men and women with us in our struggle and in many places that I visited, they took enormous interest and participated in various functions and gatherings. We have to carry on and maintain the policy and the programme of the Muslim League on a political plane.

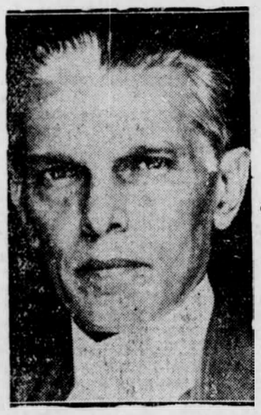
NEW SPIRIT.

Within less than six months we have succeeded in organising Mussalmans all over India, as they never were at any time during the last century and a half. They have been galvanized and awakened in a manner which has astounded and staggered our opponents. Mussalmans have shaken off torpor and shed their miserable state of despair and demoralisation into which they were sunk so deep. They are beginning to realise that they are a power. They possess the strength, the potentialities of which they have not yet realised, and if only they will take affairs in their own hands and stand together united there is no power than can resist their will.

THE SHAHIDGANJ ISSUE.

I am fully conscious that to-day the Shahidganj question is uppermost in the mind of every Mussalman throughout India and there can be no doubt that the feeling and sentiment amongst them is genuine and sincere and there can be no question that the demolition of the mosque has wounded deeply their religious susceptibilities.

The average man feels that his mosque was ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed. It is to be regretted that a great community like the Sikhs should have been carried away and resorted to ruthless action of demolishing the mosque in the manner in which they did.



MR. M. A. JINNAH.

At the same time I realise that certain individuals on both sides were and have been aggressive to each other and created a situation which has involved the two great communities into a position of impasse. I deplore the excesses committed on both sides and regret deeply the loss of lives of innocent members of both the communities and deprecate resort to methods which resulted in killing innocent lives. The question viewed from its true perspective is very easy of solution if only both the communities will realise their moral obligation to each other and put down certain mischievous and aggressive elements that make the task more difficult for an honourable settlement.

APPEAL TO SIKHS

I appeal to the leaders of the Sikh community to rise above the question of prestige or "amour propre" and I advise the Mus-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

SHAREEF SUMMONED TO CALCUTTA

C. P. Tribunal Begins Work

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The "United Press" has been authorised to contradict the news circulated by a News Agency a few days back to the effect that the C. P. Ministry refused to send relevent papers to the Special Tribunal appointed by the Working Committee at its last meeting to go into the legal aspect of the premature release of an accused in what is known as Wardha Rape Case.

As a matter of fact all necessary papers in this connection have already reached Sir Manmathnath Mukherjee, who is understood to have held several sittings.

CLARIFICATION NEEDED

After scrutinising the papers submitted to him he is reported to have expressed the desirability of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Justice, C. P. Government, to appear before him for elucidating some points in regard to which a clarification has been found necessary.

Accordingly it is expected that the Hon. Mr. Shareef will come down to Calcutta at his earliest convenience.

The Tribunal's report is expected to be submitted to the Congress President in the last week of this month.—United Press.

It has been decided with effect from the 1st of April 1938 that the title of the 'Malaria Survey of India", Kasauli, be changed to "Malaria Institute of India", Kasauli.

Panacea For Unemployment

Begum Mir Amiruddin Commends Wardha Education Scheme

MADRAS, April 17.

"The Wardha Education Scheme is a remarkable document in the history of education and gives an entirely new orientation to the school system in the country, which is beset with many defects and deficiences," observed Begum Mir Amiruddin, presiding over the Madras Presidency Muslim Women's Conference held to-day (Sunday).

She added that the greatest defect of the present day education was that it was entirely book-centred and not sufficiently related to the life and surroundings of the people. As a result, the country was faced with acute incidence of unemployment among the educated classes. In order to solve the problem, bearing in mind that India was essentially a land of villages, to whose needs the educational policy of the country had to be adapted, the Wardha Committee had suggested that education should centre round craft, so that a person after leaving school might have something to fall back upon as a means of livelihood.

She thought that the proposal deserved a trial.

After dealing with educational and social matters in relation to Islam, the President, said that the position of Muslim women in India was anything but satisfactory, but there was no cause for despair.

Resolutions on education, social reform, marriage laws etc. were passed at the Conference.

The Conference also congratulated the Premier of Madras and the Madras Government on the introduction of Prohibition in Salem District and wished it all success.—A. P.

CONGRESS MUSLIM SABHA

Enrolment Of Khudai Khidmatgars At Benares

BENARES, April 16.

A Congress Muslim Sabha of Muslim Congressmen of Benares has been organised to carry on Congress work among Muslims.

The organisation has decided to enrol Muslim volunteers as "Khudai Khidmatgars."

The sabha will put the Muslim view before the Congress.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

BENARES, April 17.

A Unity Board consisting of prominent Hindus and Muslims of Benares has been formed to settle all communal desputes and keep a list of undesirable persons who should be bound down on the occasion of any communal tension.—A. P.

Premier Negrin' Emphatic Protest

No Denial Of Our Right To Self-Determination

ASSURES SPANIARDS, REPUBLIC IS FULLY EQUIPPED

BARCELONA: April 17.

OUR SITUATION TO-DAY IS LESS GRAVE THAN IT WAS A FORTNIGHT AGO, AS WE HAVE MORE MATERIAL, TANKS TO THE INTENSIFIED ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM OF THE SPANIARDS DURING THE LAST 20 DAYS, DECLARED PREMIER NEGRIN BROADCASTING LAST NIGHT.

He assured listeners that Government had foreseen developments and that there was no shortage of food or war material.

He protested emphatically against the Anglo-Italian Agreement, declaring it ignored Spain's right to decide for herself, and implied British recognition of Italy's intervention in Spain.—Reuter.

BENICARLO RECAPTURED

MADRID: April 17.

General Miaja has announced that the Republicans have recaptured Benicarlo, a town on the southern edge of the Nationalist wedge, dividing the Republican Spain.—Reuter.

ADMISSION OF 'STRATEGIC RETREAT'

PARIS, April 17.

Strategic retreat at certain points has been admitted by the Nationalist High Command at Saragossa who deny the Republican claim of the recapture of Benicarlo.—Reuter.

(See Page 7.)

TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

Ruikar's Appeal For United Front

NAGPUR, April 17.

A joint special session of the All-India Trade Union Congress opened this afternoon, amidst enthusiastic scenes to implement the terms of the agreement between the two principal labour organisations in the country, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation, uniting them in one central organisation.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the two wings of the Indian Trade Union movement, which had unfortunately drifted apart were uniting to-day. It was nine years ago, he said, that in this very city was witnessed the unhappy split in the Trade Union movement. He was, therefore, happy that they again met at Nagpur to unite under the banner of one central organisation.

NAGPUR'S HONOUR

Recalling how the Non-Co-operation movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, which opened a new chapter in India's political history, was initiated in this very city, eighteen years ago, Mr. Ruikar expressed a hope that Nagpur again would have to its credit a new orientation of the working class movement, which, he had no doubt, would lead the Indian workers to a glorious future. It has been his endeavour and of those associated with the Trade Union movement to close up the ranks and present once more a united front to their opponents and it was with this desire that they had extended invitation for a special session in Nagpur.—A. P.

CHAMBERLAIN'S 'STATESMANSHIP'

VIENNA, April 17.

While expressing tempered approval of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, newspapers here pay tribute to the "Statesmanship and farseeing wisdom" of Mr. Chamberlain.

The press is unanimously of conviction that the agreement will contribute to the appeasement in Europe without impairing the Rome-Berlin axis.

They hope that France will now face the realities of the situation, but consider that the restoration of the Stresa Front is improbable in the present circumstances.—Reuter.

Jawahar On Death Of Andhra Leader

MADRAS, April 16.

The following telegram has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the passing away of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao:—

"Deeply grieved over the death of Andhra's great leader and patriot whose memory will remain as our precious possession."—United Press.

Rioting In City Again

4 DEAD: 65 INJURED

Minister Munshi Visits Affected Localities

PROMPT MEASURES TAKEN: PROMULGATION OF CURFEW ORDER AND BAN ON LETHAL WEAPONS

A trifling 'gambling affair at Northbrook Gardens, accounted for four deaths and 65 injured on Sunday night and the sieuation became tense.

Thirty-Six persons are now lying in hospitals, 30 at J. J. and 6 at G. T. Hospital.

THE FIRST SIGN OF TROUBLE APPEARED IN KARVE STREET AT MAHARBOURIE AND THEN THERE WAS A GENERAL FLARE-UP.

BY 11 P. M. THE SITUATION HAD REMARKABLY EASED UP AND BY MIDNIGHT IT SEEMED PRACTICALLY UNDER CONTROL.

THE HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, HOME MINISTER, IN SPITE OF INDIFFERENT HEALTH, WHICH HAD COMPELLED HIM TO CUT SHORT HIS KARNATAK VISIT, ON HEARING ABOUT THE TROUBLE, VISITED THE RIOT AREA WITH MR. D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA, CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, AND THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER OF POLICE. HE HELD HURRIED CONSULTATIONS AT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO ASK THE TROOPS TO STAND BY TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY THAT MAY ARISE.

CURFEW ORDER.

Immediately after the conference, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla issued two orders: one under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting for a period of 14 days the assemblage of more than five persons on public roads and the second prohibiting for a period of 14 days from walking, loitering, standing in or any road between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Deputy Commissioner Mr. J. C. Wilson has issued a third order, under the Bombay City Police Act, prohibiting people from carrying lethal weapons for a period of one month.

It is further understood that orders had been issued for the immediate rounding up of bad characters in the City.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE?

Additional Police Force is also being summoned from the Districts, if necessary.

Mr. Munshi and Mr. Khandalawalla, with a Police officer, toured the affected area for a second time after midnight when the situation had been brought under control.

Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Police, who is at present at Matheran, on leave, has been urgently summoned.

MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Muslim Relief Committee has opened its office at 75 Ismail Curtaz Street Corner of New Kazi Street 'phone No. 26355.

HOW IT STARTED

Trouble started at Northbrooke Gardens at about 6 p. m. at a game of cards where two Hindus and one Muslim came to blows after a hot exchange of words. This was the signal for panic.

The contagion spread to Two Tanks and Round Temple.

Two trams were held up at the junction of Erskine Street and Bapukote Street at about 9 p. m. and driver and two passengers were stabbed. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

An hour later another tram was held up at Two Tanks and two passengers were stabbed. They were also removed to the J. J. Hospital.

At 10-30 p. m. a bus was stopped at Null Bazar and a film actress was stabbed. She was also removed to the J. J. Hospital.

At 11 p. m. the casualties were reported at 4 dead and 50 injured.

AT BHENDI BAZAR.

Upto 9-30 p. m. Bhendy Bazar was quiet.

But a few minutes later, rumours spread like wild fire and shops were closed.

Half an hour later at Jambli Guili at Pydhonie, a man was stabbed.

Inspector Raymond of this section with a posse of Police officials decided to keep watch at dark gullies.

At about 11 p. m. a man was brought in a victoria. When it was stopped at Round Temple, it was found that the man had expired.

AT J. J. HOSPITAL.

All the shops at the junction of J. J. Hospital and Grant Road, Bhendy Bazar, Pydhonie, Null Bazar, Two Tanks and Round Temple had been closed. Gas lights in the gullies seemed almost "doughed" and till 11 p. m. only police constables with lathis had been kept at street junctions.

At 11 p. m. a fitter of the G. I. P. Rly. and his companion while going from Bori Bunder towards J. J. Hospital in a victoria were stopped at Bhendi Bazar and stabbed. The fitter died on the spot and was removed to the Morgue and his companion was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

At Duncan Road at 10-30 p. m. there was a fracas soda-water bottles and stones 'whizzing' in the air. Superintendent Lyons hastened to the spot and fired two rounds and the mob melted away.

At Moreland Road at about 11-25 two men were stabbed and stray assaults continued.

A number of trams were held up at Round Temple, Null Bazar and Two Tanks junctions and the traffic on Mazagaon—Gwalia Tank line and C. P. Tank—Jacob

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

RESULT OF OPEN DOUBLES FINAL

ATHENS, April 16.

In the final of open doubles, Nayaret and Geelhand (Belgium) beat Mehta and Brook Edwards 6/4, 4/6, 4/6, 6/2, 9/7.—Reuter.

It is understood that Mr. B. Das's Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, which was passed in the Central Legislature last week, has received the assent of the Governor-General and will be published in the Gazette of India dated April 16, 1938.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN AIRMEN'S VENTURE.

LONDON: April 17.

Four Italian airmen left Croydon at 11-10 a.m. (G.M.T.) in a twin-engined Caproni monoplane for Tripoli, thence direct to the Cape with the hope of beating the Croydon-Cape record, possibly also the return record.

They are: First and Second Pilots Gianni Albertini and Eugenis Minetti; Engineer Francesco Cerruti and Radio Operator Tasquarello Agostine.

They were given a farewell by Count Grandi. They hope to complete the flight in 40 hours. Albertini is a Polar Explorer.—Reuter

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a capable Civil Engineer for an Industrial Concern. Good academic record with practical experience essential. Apply Box No. 8383, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Canvassers for Cigarettes. Only those who have previous experience need apply with credentials stating minimum salary to Box No. 8382, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of the Managing Director of the Patiala State Bank, Salary Rs. 500—50/2—700. Applicants should state fully their academic professional and legal qualifications. They should state also their knowledge and experience in banking and in co-operative work and enclose references. Applications should reach the Finance Minister, His Highness' Government, Patiala, by the 30th April, 1938. (8360)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10104, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (10046)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in **Men and Women.** (9999)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Theagaraya Nagar—Cinema Site Auction Sale.

A valuable site, measuring 250' x 97' or 10 Grds. 250 sq. ft. bounded on the north by Sir Theagaraya Road, East by Singaravelu Street, South by Lakshmi Kanthan Street and West by Market, situated in the centre of Theagaraya Nagar, Madras, will be sold as a Site for the construction of a cinema or a theatre, in public auction at the office of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras, at 3 P.M. on Friday the 29th day of April 1938.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be had on a written application to the Engineer, Corporation of Madras, or the Supervisor, Theagaraya Nagar.

R. SUBBAYYA,
Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings,
Dated 11-4-1938.

8361.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for one Second Preference share S. P. 346156 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of the deceased P. Narayanan Pillai has been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue a duplicate certificate for the said share. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said share should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue a duplicate share certificate.

P. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI.
18th March, 1938.

(10117)

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement and the Modified Debenture Trust Deed, interest at Rs. 16 per debenture, out of the arrears of accumulated interest for the year 1935-36, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 2nd May, 1938, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Ordinary week days and between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays to the Debentureholders on presentation of the debentures.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

(8370)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted an active Agent to procure good tenants in well-ventilated, airy buildings with electric lights, etc., at Dadar. Apply to Box No. 10115, "Bombay Chronicle".

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The first term begins on 20th June, 1938 and applications for admission are being received. Matriculates are eligible for admission to first year commerce under Bifurcation Scheme, F.Y.A.s to I.Com Class and I.Com.s and Graduates with Economics to B.Com Class. Full details are given in the College Prospectus which can be had on application enclosing one anna postage stamp. **S. R. Rallan, Principal.** (8348)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

1,000 Shares Nos. 3519290/789 and 7120101/600 of the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. is registered in the name of Ambalal Naraindas Purohit, Esq., in the books of the said Company and the Certificate of title thereto Nos. in 36565/6 respectively has been LOST.

The Public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said Certificate.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Name of Registerted Holder
A. N. PUROHIT,
Address. Narandas Aidan & Co.,
184, Sheikh Memon Street.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.		Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	....	2299
75.	....	1502
76.	....	1467
77.	....	1467
78.	....	1467
79.	....	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No. 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938.

(8331)

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF GOVERNMENT LEASEHOLD LAND, admeasuring about 6,771 Sq. Yds. at Sitafal Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon being portion of the piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 543, 544, 546, 1/546, 1A and 1B/546, 2/546, 2A/546, 3/546, 4/546, 5/546 and 6/546 Mazagaon Division with the dwelling houses and structures thereon (other than those belonging to the Lessees of portions of the said land).

Sale on Friday the 22nd April 1938 at 4-30 P.M. at the premises of the property under instructions from Bai Dinbai C. Sethna and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Tribhowandas Pragji and his son Dilipsingh Tribhowandas the Mortgagors.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 30-AA case No. 639 Worli Koliwada.

Building Street No. 189A, 8, 62, 65 and 65A case Nos. 16, 33, 36 and 50 Worli Road, Love Grove Road and Love Grove, Seaface.

MENESSE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of artistic designed very modern teakwood household and office furniture, Roll top table, office safe, electric chandeliers, Frigidaire, gramophone, A. C. Radio, glassware, crockery also one motor car. Tomorrow (TUESDAY), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) of "Yusuf Building", Churchgate Street, Fort. On view D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

The BROADWAY

Kingsway—Khodadad Circle—DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"THE CRUSADE"

TO-DAY EASTER WEEK CHANGE
at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
An ERNST LUBITSCH production
"ONE HOUR WITH YOU"
With MAURICE CHEVALIER and JEANETTE MACDONALD

She Loved Her Husband;
She Loved Her Child;
She Loved Her Nation.

and when these three Loyalties conflicted she wavered.....only for a moment!

SHE RALLIED QUICKLY.....HER MIND MADE UP!

She Led Her Nation's Rebellion Against Her Husband!

RATNAPRABHA

as MANGALA, wife of the fiery General ANGAR

IN

HUNS PICTURES'

HINDI

with

CHANDRAMOHAN
ASHALATA
VINAYAK

3RD WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY: Matinee at 2-30 p.m

ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE

Cap 'em with this Capital Show!

If you have enjoyed your Easter Holidays, cap them with a visit to the WEST END to-day, to meet SABITADEVI in SAGAR'S

"300 DAYS AND AFTER"

Matinee To-day at 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

WEST END TALKIES Lamington Rd.

DURGA KHOTE

I N

SOUNGADI

A NATARAJ PICTURE
MARATHI

MAJESTIC

Daily 5, 8, 10-45.
Matinee at 2-15 on holidays.

TO-DAY MATINEE 2-15 P.M.

KANHOPATRA

at

PLAZA —Dadar—

Daily 5, 7-45, 10-30 P.M.

Unworthy Of Travancore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The great prestige the State of Travancore earned by the Temple Entry proclamation is being lost by the present policy of the Government.

Recently an attempt is being made to turn back the handle of the clock. Newspaper Regulations have been proclaimed which fetter the freedom of the Press. The executive can cancel the licence of a Newspaper even without issuing a notice to the printer and publisher.

Some leading members of all communities recently organised the Travancore State Congress to promote communal concord and to attain responsible Government by legitimate and peaceful methods. While the Congress was being formed in the office of Mr. A. Narayana Pillai, Advocate, he was prosecuted for sedition and the case is pending. When some members of the Working Committee announced a tour and before a single public meeting was held, the District Magistrate of Trivandrum prohibited all public meetings on behalf of the State Congress for two months. A similar ban is announced in the Quilon District also. Some nominated members of the Legislature are coming out with statements that if agitation for Responsible Government is continued there will be breach of peace and bloodshed. They even go to the extent of saying that personal rule is preferrable to the responsible Government. Though the Government have not openly declared themselves that peaceful agitation for responsible Government is illegal, the writers and journals who take the trouble of supporting Government in season and out of season are branding the movement with the stamp of disloyalty.

In Travancore the constitutional practice is that His Highness acts on the advice of the Dewan. The Dewan happens to possess autocratic powers under the statutes. Invariably a British Indian official or politician is the Dewan of the State. What the people claim is that the powers now exercised by the Dewan may be vested in a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature. This claim does not touch the fringe of the ultimate authority of His Highness.

Now prohibitory orders are passed. Some pressure is brought to bear on the political workers through their official relations. The licence of the Kaumudi, an Anglo-Vernacular Daily published from the Capital of Travancore and which was doing propaganda work for the State Congress is cancelled and the licence fee is forfeited to Government without any warning or notice. Some officials are going about and spreading a rumour that agitation for Responsible Government is disloyal. Such an illiteral and undemocratic method of propaganda is unusual and unheard of in this State. People wonder how a statesman of international reputation and the quondam secretary of the Indian National Congress tolerates such methods and they are disillusioned.—Yours, etc.

M. R. MADHAVA WARRIER,
B.A., LL.B.,

AWAIT

The National Event:
NATIONAL PREMIERE

of

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna

SATURDAY NEXT, 23rd

AT

CENTRAL

CINEMA GIRGAUM.

MINERVA

TALKIES Lamington Rd.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

TO-DAY: MATINEE AT 2 P.M.
TOM., and Thu.,
Ladies' Show 1-30 p.m.

"KUNKU"

PRABHAT'S First Marathi Social.
LAST WEEK
Daily 5, 8, 11 p.m.

CENTRAL

CINEMA Girgaum.

Abolition Of Divisional Commissioners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The one serious charge that is always levelled against the Revenue Department of this Presidency is that the expenditure incurred over the Land Revenue Administration has been very heavy. It is urged that at present there does not exist the same necessity of maintaining the numerous supervising and inspecting agencies of different grades ranging from the Commissioner drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 (and in addition overseas and other allowances, such as for instance, for being a member of the Revenue Tribunal) down to the Circle Inspector getting Rs. 40 per month. Great deal of economy can be effected by abolishing the posts of Divisional Commissioners along with those of Assistant Commissioners and their staff. The Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India should be invited to look into this matter.

WHEN THEY WERE CREATED

The Commissioners' posts were created between 1837 and 1877 when peace and order were not fully established. The entire land had then to be surveyed, measured and classified. Communications practically did not exist. There were not the same facilities of the post office, telegraph and the telephone as we have to-day. The linking of taluka towns and big villages to district places by means of roads, railways and motor transport has made it very easy in these days for an officer to move from one place to another. It has become possible for the Collector to return to his headquarters within thirty-six hours after paying a visit to the remotest corner of his district.

The Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India (1909) had dealt with this question at length. Several witnesses had urged before the Commission that commissionerships should be abolished. The witnesses among other things had stated "Commissioners had powers which they sometimes would not use;" that the Commissioner is merely the channel of communication between the District officer and Government. The Commissioners were described before the Commission by some witnesses as 'Kings whose subjects are unconscious of their existence,' and as wielding 'some influence but no control. The Commission however, considered the abolition of Commissionerships to be undesirable, mainly on the ground that such abolition would inevitably lead to increased centralization. The Decentralization Commission of 1909 thought that there were many executive functions which Commissioners could beneficially exercise, with consequent relief to headquarters, and a more expeditious disposal of public business.

CHANGED CONDITIONS

The conditions obtaining in 1909 were entirely different. The number of executive Councillors then was very small, i.e. only three and they had naturally to leave many of their duties to the Commissioners of Divisions. But at present for a much smaller province there are seven Ministers. These being responsible to the people are sure to give personal attention to the grievances of the public.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee in their Report of 1923 had virtually recommended the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners. The Committee had clearly brought to the notice of Government the duplication of the work stating that 'the functions of Commissioners resemble those of a Secretary to Government or even of Government itself.'

After the Reports of the Retrenchment Committees of various provinces were published the Government of India, along with the Governments of other provinces asked the Government of Bombay to examine the question of the abolition of the posts of Commissioners. Questions were asked in 1924 and 1925 in the Bombay Council with regard to the attitude of Government in this respect. Government then replied that they were not prepared to recommend the abolition.

Presidency like Madras are able to get on without Commissioners. As for Boards of Revenue, it may be pointed out that Sind being a new separate province there is no need of a Revenue Board for this Presidency. The abolition of these posts as a measure of economy was advocated by the leaders of public opinion in various political conferences.

FIFTH WHEEL TO COACH

The Commissioners were described as the 'fifth wheel to the coach' and as the 'delaying agency.' Even on the floor of the Legislative Council they were referred to as serving merely as the 'post office' doing very little except forwarding the correspondence for remarks and submitting it afterwards for orders and all the while making their existence felt by advancing hair splitting arguments. Reorganisation of the Thomas Committee also had suggested the abolition of these posts.

There is no reason, therefore, why the Divisional Commissioners should be retained any longer. As for inspection of Collectors' offices it should be done through an independent agency. An officer who has worked as Revenue Secretary for about three years should be appointed for this purpose. He should be assisted by an officer of the grade of a Senior Superintendent in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat and a small staff.

The expenditure over highly paid officers such as Commissioners and their staff who do not serve any useful purpose in these days is so heavy that any Government which has to launch schemes of public utility involving large sums of money must give its earnest attention to this question at an early date.—Yours, etc.

K. S. GUPTA.

Poona.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOOKS UP

Revenue Receipts Soar To Unprecedented Figure

KARACHI, April 15.

The financial year ending March 31, 1938, proved a record year for the Karachi Port Trust, when revenue receipts soared to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 83,33,000, according to the revised figures shown in the Budget Estimates for 1938-39.

The nearest approach to this figure was in the previous year when ordinary receipts totalled Rs. 74,15,000.

The marked rise in the income of the Port Trust is explained by the record export trade in cotton and wheat passing through the port of Karachi.

The expenditure during the year also rose by about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

A surplus of Rs. 7,37,000 is expected when the year's accounts are drawn up which added to the opening balance of Rs. 3,84,000 will enable the Port Trust authorities to transfer Rs. 10 lakhs to the Reserve Fund.

Against an estimated revenue of Rs. 71,89,510, for the current year, 1938-39 expenditure is estimated at Rs. 70,79,431 leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,10,000. The closing balance at the end of the year is thus estimated at Rs. 2,29,000.

The Port Trust authorities paid loans to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs during the last financial year and made a profit of Rs. 1,95,165 in selling securities from the Sinking Fund to make this payment. During two previous years also, considerable profit had been made by similar transactions which now total to Rs. 5,36,000

The hope has been held out by the Chairman, Col. D. S. Johnstone in his note to the budget estimates that it would be possible to give some relief in the removal of sur-charges and reduction of charges in 1940 when loans to the value of Rs. 64 lakhs have been repaid and service charges correspondingly reduced, if trade has not seriously deteriorated by that time.—United Press.

JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL

Mr. Hiralal Shastri writes:—

The Jaipur Rajya Praya Mandal was reorganised in November, 1936, and regular work was started in February, 1937. The ordinary two-anna membership of the Mandal is about 4,500. There are well-established offices and well-organised Committees in all the districts of the State. The object of the Mandal is to obtain responsible Government in the Jaipur State. A policy of responsive co-operations with the Jaipur Government has so far been followed by the Mandal which has enlisted the sympathy of people of various classes all over the State. The Mandal is going to hold its first annual session in Jaipur city on and from the 8th May, for which large-scale preparations are going on. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj will preside over the session. There is a regulation in the State according to which no public meetings can be held without permission and another regulation has been issued which makes it necessary for old and new public societies to get themselves recognised by the Government. It is being hoped that in spite of the two regulations the annual session will be held successfully—but in case Government decides to interfere with the session, it will be the duty of the Mandal to decide a line of action which may not be incompatible with the self-respect of such a representative association of the people. In any case, the Mandal would require the sympathy and help of the nationalist Press.

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International Brigade In Spain

NEWS BY AIR MAIL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON.

Mr. W. J. Smith, an Irishman resident in Manchester, who has just returned from Spain after fighting for eighteen months in the International Brigade, spoke about his experiences in the war In those eighteen months, he said, he, as a member of the Fifteenth International Brigade, had fought in almost every important battle from Guadalajara to Teruel. Contrary to certain reports, the recapture of Teruel from the rebels he said, had not been carried out by Spanish troops alone: the Fifteenth International Brigade had been in the centre of that attack. In that battle he had received a severe chest wound—he had been slightly wounded during the Madrid siege a year before,—and his brother, who was with him, had been killed.

MORAL BROKEN.

He said that his own battalion of the Fifteenth Brigade mainly consisted of British people, a great many of them Irish Roman Catholics who went out to fight for democracy like himself. The "toughest" men he said were in the two American battalions, the "Lincoln" and the 'Washington,'" which contained a number of Negroes, Cubans, and many West Coast Americans, who in other times were sailors of sorts. Two other battalions in the same brigade consisted of Italians (the 'Garibaldi") and of Germans. These, he said, were the most fervent fighters of all; the Italians were, indeed, the brigade's shock troops. He said that by now the moral of the International Brigade, as a whole, was almost broken. The men had been fighting almost continuously since November, 1936, and most of them, like himself, could endure no more.

HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE

Asked if, as a Roman Catholic, he had found any opposition to the practice of his religious duties, he replied that he had found no opposition. In Valencia recently he had attended Mass in a church protected by soldiers. Similarly the prisoners and the dying could see a priest if they wished to. He mentioned, however, that he himself had been imprisoned for a fortnight for striking a French member of the brigade who had dressed himself up as a priest.

About the fighting in which he was engaged he said that his most terrifying experience was during the attack on Teruel when, on an exposed hillside, his battalion had been bombed at close range. As a rule, though, the most frightening thing was an aeroplane swooping down armed with machine-guns. In open country that caused utter panic. In the fighting outside Madrid he had been engaged "hand to hand," but this, he said, was an experience so horrible that it could not be discussed; it was something he would never face again.

ARMS FOR SPANISH GOVT.

"This is the supreme moment for the British Labour movement and all liberty-loving sections of the community to take such action as will force the British Government to remove the embargo on the supply of arms to the Spanish Government."

The powerful South Wales Miners' Federation, holding its annual conference in Cardiff, made this declaration in an emergency resolution which was the first business of the conference, and will be put before the Regional Council of Labour Conference. The Federation thus throws its whole weight behind the other working-class bodies who have expressed their determination to secure aid for the Spanish people in their most vital hour of need.

"This conference," adds the resolution "representing all sections of the working-class in South Wales and Monmouthshire, declares its readiness to take action industrial and political, to prevent the supply of materials of all kinds to the aggressive Fascist Powers.

"To force the Government to reverse its pro-Fascist policy we call on the National Council of Labour to call an immediate national conference to decide on the necessary action to secure that result."

PEACE—A DANGEROUS ADVENTURE

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Altrincham branch of the League of Nations Union Mr. H. Wickham Steed said that he looked upon peace as a glorious and dangerous adventure. If we were to get rid of war we needed a conception of peace, that was more forceful than the stopping of war. War had been the greatest institution of mankind for thousands of years— a thing that had aroused the utmost enthusiasm and ecstasy, a thing for which it had been thought glorious to die. If we were going to get rid of that we must think of what we were going to put in its place. We had not found that yet.

"Our country to-night," he continued 'stands not very far removed from a decision that may be as fateful and as far-reaching as Queen Elizabeth's and her admirals' to withstand the invasion of the Spanish Armada. Then it was a question of life or death for these islands. It may be that question very soon." '

NO NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Steed asked did his hearers think if we wished to stand aside we could do so? Did they think we could be neutral? Let them think what we did to neutrals during the Great War. Neutrality even as an economic proposition was dear folly.

When the League of Nations was formed it was the first time in the history of the world that war had been declared illegal, but even the League Covenant did not rule out all kinds of war. At present our freedom and national existence were at stake, and the people had to make it quite clear to the Government that they were not afraid to stand up for or die for the inheritance they had received from their fathers, because they were determined that they would not be proved faithless stewards, but would hand on that heritage to their children. Now was the time for their decision. War might not come after all if we as a nation were firm, but if we wavered now it might come.

BRITISH GLYCERINE MFG. CO.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. George Strauss, the Socialist member for Lambeth, N., as to why investigation had recently been made into the affairs of British Glycerine Manufacturers Ltd.

Sir Samuel replied that the investigation was made by the police at the request of the Home Office in connection with the case of an alien concerned in the company under consideration.

Mr. Strauss: Could the Home Secretary say whether an investigation will be made into the political position of this company, and whether this company is not, in fact, a centre of Nazi propaganda and espionage?

Sir Samuel Hoare: Full investigation is being made into all the circumstances. I could not add anything to my answer until I see the result.

Commenting on Mr. Strauss's statement, Mr. Charles Paquet, chairman of the company, said: "I again most emphatically deny that British Glycerine Manufacturers Ltd. is in direct or indirect association with any political organisation. It is regrettable that Mr. Strauss made his observations on a privileged occasion, otherwise I should have immediately taken the appropriate proceedings against him, as his comments reflect seriously upon the company and myself personally."

HAROLD NICOLSON RESIGNS

Because of disagreement with the Government's foreign policy Mr. Harold Nicolson (Nat. Lab., West Leicester) has resigned his office as vice-chairman of the Conservative M.P.s' Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the last Parliament the committee was composed solely of Conservatives. During the present Parliament its membership has been extended to all M.P.s who support the National Government, and last year Mr. Nicolson (a MacDonaldite) was elected vice-chairman.

Recently, however, like many other members of the committee, Mr. Nicolson has been extremely critical of the Prime Minister's foreign policy.

He offered his resignation after Mr. Eden's retiral from office. It was refused.

But Mr. Nicholson's breach with the Government's policy continued, and in fact it seems to have been accentuated by the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons.

He made his resignation offer final at a private meeting of the committee in the House of Commons. It was accepted.

Mr. Nicolson is one of the most brilliant students of foreign affairs in the House, and his word carries weight among all parties.

A PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENT

Dr. Summerskill, when she takes her seat, will have created a Parliamentary precedent. She will be the first married woman to sign the book under her maiden name. Her husband is Dr. Jeffrey Samuel.

BRITISH CRUISER-WEIGHT CONTEST

Len Harvey, hero of several hundred fights, won back the British cruiser-weight title at Harringay Arena, but Jock McAvoy, the champion, gave him one of the hardest fights of his career.

The verdict on points could not have been by a very large margin. In fact, there were many, both at the ringside and in the far-off seats, who disagreed.

Harvey proved himself too clever a ring general to be beaten by the heavy punching of his rival. He boxed under the handicap of a badly gashed eye for major portions of the contest. This occurred in the third round and was reopened in almost every subsequent session.

Skilful patching between the rounds saved the injury from becoming too serious while Harvey's cleverness foiled McAvoy's efforts to add to the injury.

McAvoy, as usual, kept up a constant attack, boring in to hit out with tremendous swings and hooks.

Harvey, noted as a left-hand hitter, did not use this hand to the extent expected.

He made greater play with his right than he has ever done before, and this change of tactics went a long way towards gaining him victory.

He drove home his right on many occasions as the champion launched his attack.

One splendid blow at the end of one round almost scored what would have been the only knock down in the fight.

McAvoy never gave up boring in and unleashing blows with both hands, and the fact that Harvey's face was covered in blood long before the end of the contest bore testimony to his hard hitting.

But a good percentage of his blows were neatly parried or caught on the arms and shoulders, whereas Harvey was much more accurate.

HARVEY GOES AHEAD.

For the first few rounds the challenger boxed on the defensive, but after he had been shaken once or twice he came back at McAvoy fiercely and more than held his own.

By the tenth Harvey was in front. It was then that McAvoy increased his efforts, only to find his opponent bringing every artifice of the ring into play and steadily winning the points.

The last two rounds showed McAvoy all out to score a decisive win and retain his title, while Harvey met punch for punch in what now developed to almost a slogging match.

The punishment the pair took in these final sessions was phenomenal.

Cheered on by the madly excited crowd, they gave blow for blow with defence cast aside.

McAvoy almost brought matters level with this last great-hearted effort, but in the final moment Harvey called on his last reserve of strength and smashed back with terrific punches that were better directed than those sent in by his rival.

"Now for Tommy Farr," said Harvey after the fight. "I had made up my mind to win and now I do not see how I can be regarded as anything but the logical contender for the heavyweight title."

"I really thought I had won," McAvoy said, "but there it is. Anyway, it was a great scrap."

"NATION OF FLATTERERS IS A CURSE"

Sind Minister's Plain-Speaking

The Hon. Pir Illahi Baksh, Revenue Minister of the Sind Government, continued his tour in the Sehwan division of Dadu district on 12th April. He left village Bhiyan at 7 a.m. and by the time he arrived at Karachi he had addressed several meetings of villagers on the road. The villagers were very enthusiastic in receiving the Minister and some of them had even spread their tattered garments on the road as a sign of welcome. They had their applications ready, which they presented to the Minister, and the latter assured them that a new era had set in and that the Government was going to eradicate the evils which had made them unhappy. The main complaints of the villagers were on the score of deficiency of water, and the harassment practised on them by the officials of the forest department.

At villages Lakha and Macchi the Minister got down to address the villagers, who had assembled there, and received their petitions. So far it appears the Minister has received nearly a thousand petitions from villagers most of which relate to scarcity of water, and harassment by officials of the Police, P.W.D., Judicial, and Revenue Departments. The Minister is personally looking into every application. He travels from morning till evening and in the night he sits upto 12 o'clock disposing of the applications received during the course of the day.

At Sann, where he passed the night, he addressed a mammoth gathering of the villagers who had assembled there. Some of the district officials were also present at the meeting. The Minister, who had been garlanded and presented with an address eulogising the services of the new ministry, resented the idea of people singing their panegyrics in season and out of season merely because they were men in power. It spoiled, he said, the character of the people and deprived them of independence of thought and action.

He maintained that a nation of flatterers was a regular curse on earth, and that the people of Sind must now realise that they were not the slaves of sycophants of Ministers but their masters Dealing with the question of corruption he exhorted the audience to develop character, stop theiving, and stop offering bribes to people in authority. He asked them to realise that they were Makers of Government and Masters of the Ministers. Did it, he asked, behove them to corrupt their own officials with their own hands for paltry gain or for harming their neighbourer?

"YOU PREACH WELL."

While the Minister was speaking an old man with snowy white beard, stood up, leaning on his stick, and addressed the Minister in frank village style.

"You preach very well", he said: "but, Sir, after you leave us your officials will wreak their vengeance on us. In one case, which has lasted for five months, your officials have extorted more than Rs. 500 from us. Is it a people's government?" "I assure you" he concluded: "now that we have realised our power, we will not allow any Government to remain in office even for a day if it did not improve its officials." "We will suffer and make sacrific. We will continue living unhappily but we will not allow you also to live happily."

Scores of applications complaining against the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act were received by the Minister. The Minister took meals in an open place along with the Haris, Hindus, officials, Zamindars and the common village people. All were guests of Mr. G. M. Syed. A detached observer feels as if a new wave of awakening and enthusiasm sweeping Dadu district.—"Sind Observer."

Co-operative Societies In Baroda State

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, April 15.

Naib-Dewan Mr. K. V. Uplap reviewing 'the Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies for the year 1936-37 states that "the growth of the movement continued to be hampered by adverse economic conditions. The policy of strengthening existing societies will have to be pursued steadily and extension will have to remain in the back-ground for sometime to come. The large percentage of overdue continues to hamper the movement and a solution can only be found in intensive investigation of the state of each society and framing of a scheme based on such scrutiny." The number of societies rose from 1,111 to 1,125 and members from 50,905 to 55,039 and also in the working capital from Rupees 8,191,486 to Rs. 9,001,962.

AIR SERVICE.

It is understood that the Air Services of India Ltd., of Bombay proposes to introduce Air Service in the various parts of the State and to start a training school if it obtained substantial help from the Government.

JERUSALEM.—At least 20 members of an Arab band including the leader are believed to have been killed in an engagement with the troops to-day in South Jenin. Several other Arabs have been wounded and a soldier slightly injured, the aircraft cooperated with troops.—Reuter.

DEFAMING ASIATICS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—Mr. Charles Rappoport comes to a curious conclusion in the "Manchester Guardian" of March 31. In condemning Stanlin's despotism, he says that "only he is free in Russia," and also that he is "ruining and degrading a great country." So far I am in agreement with him. But he adds that it is not Socialism that is responsible—"As Krassin, Ambassador in London and in Paris used to say, 'Mr. Stalin is an Asiatic.' He is a very cunning Georgian, completely ignorant of Europe, knowing no foreign language, erceedingly vindictive, and utterly unscrupulous."

There are not a few cases in which the word "Asiatic" is used for anything distasteful to Europeans. I should like to ask Mr. Rappoport if he uses the word "Asiatic" in the geographical, racial, or cultural sense. It seems to me that his case against Stalin is based on his tyranny. Are not Hitler and Mussolini also included in that category? Are they Asiatics?

If Socialism degenerates into tyranny when controlled by Asiatic people, does that mean that it is harmful to Asiatic people when it is applied to them. And, if so, is Socialism not a world-wide theory but limited only to Europeans? Can Mr. Rappoport point to any example when Socialism applied to Europeans has not become tyrannical? The division of humanity into Europeans and Asiatics is surely a Fascist rather than a materialistic conception. There are many examples of people of extreme religious and dogmatic doctrine attributing the failure of their theories, when put into practice, to other causes. I cannot believe that Mr. Rappoport is really one of these.—Yours, etc.,

RETSU K. KIYOSAWA
(Japanese Journalist).
Kensington Palace Mansions.
De Vere Gardens. London.
S.W. 8. April 1.

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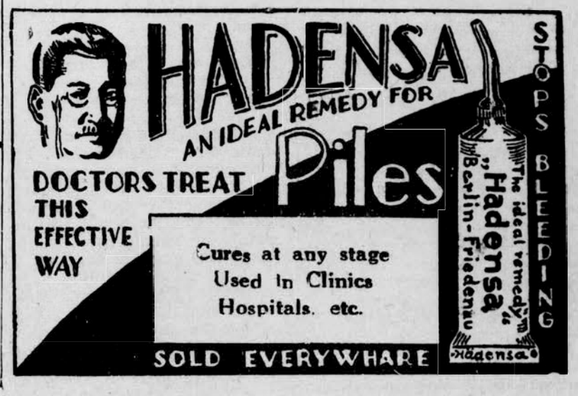

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s. for Transmission II.
A.M.
11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-40 Durrani. 12-10 Flute and Sitar, nautch gat. 12-15 Marathi Duets. 12-30 Gat Tora on Tabla. 12-40 J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar. 1 Recorded European music.
TRANSMISSION II.
P.M.
5-30 Sadhvi Mirabai's Bhajans, Hirabai Jhaveri. 6 Veena and Tambora. 6-10 Alla Rakha, Khayal Gorakh kalyan, Ghazal. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Bombay's Hawkers, talk in Hindustani by Khadija Shuffi Tyabjee. 7-45 Variety concert. 8-15 Sitar and Violin. 8-20 J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar. 8-45 My Eighty Years, talk in Marathi by Dhondo Keshav Karve. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Habib Khan of Gudiani, Khayal jaijaivanti. 9-30 News. 9-45 Population Problem of India, talk by B. P. Adarkar. 10 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer, Songs at piano, sketches and recitations. 10-15 Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte recital. 10-30 Symphony night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s.
TRANSMISSION I.
A.M.
7 Affinities. 8-15 Mixed melodies. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
NOON.
12 Echoes. 1 Favourite favourites.
TRANSMISSION III.
P.M.
6 Mood of moment. 6-40 Light variety. 7 For villagers only. 8 Outlook To-day, talk in Hindustani, by Kishwar Zamani Began Rahaman. 8-15 'Yeh Lakiren Hath Ki,' play in Hindustani. 9 Benazirbai. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Herman Finck and his Orchestra. 10 Unhappiness of Poets, talk by M.S. Sundaram. 10-15 Military Affairs. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc|s.
P.M.
6 to 7 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7 Seasonal songs. 7 Symphony from South. 8 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 AIR Orchestra. 10 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Variety concert. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1m. 6,109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
P.M.
12-36 Songs at piano. 12-56 Popular selections. 1-36 India as seen by Foreigners, Hieun-Tsang: great Chinese pilgrim, who visited India in the reign of Harshavardhan, by M. K. Moitra. 1-51 As you See Me, talk by H. P. Maiti. 2-6 Gollam Sobbir Khan. 2-21 Musical diversions.
TRANSMISSION II.
P.M.
5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Ushabati and Ranjit Roy, humorous duet. 5-46 Ranibala. 6-6 Rabindra Giti Basar. 7-6 Ashit Mukherjee. 7-21 Sudhir Banerjee. 7-36 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Cooking: From Doctor's Point of View, talk in Bengali by a Doctor. 8-6 News, Weather report in Bengali. 8-21 Kashinath Chatterjee. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Dance Awhile. 9-36 Prof. D. K. Karve: His life and work, talk by Ramananda Chatterjee. 9-51 Studio Concert. 10-21 Orchestral music.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.
P.M.
5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Shamim Begam. 6-55 G. A. Khan. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 Freaks of Humanity, talk in Hindustani by Inayatullah. 8 Auraton ki Duniya. 9 Shamim Begam. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamim Begam. 10-10 G. A. Khan. 10-30 Hindi Naghma. 10-35 Shamshad Begam.

Lahore Programme

VUL 176 metres, 1,086 kc|s.
P.M
6 Bali Idowali. 6-25 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-35 B. P. Shinglu. 7 For Countryside, talk in Hindustani by S. H Singh. 7-30 Programme of Gramophone records. 8 Adab-i-Latif or Poetic Prose, talk in Hindustani by Pandit Hari Chand Akhtar. 8-30 Classical music, B. P. Shinglu. 8-55 Ahmed Husain. 9 Bali Idowali. 9-15 News and Weather, in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Punjab Before Railways, talk by E. D. Lucas. 10 Classical music. 10-25 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-30 Bali Idowali.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc|s.
P.M.
6-30 Chahab-ud-Din and party of Benares. 6-45 Akhtaribai of Fyzabad. 7-15 B. N. Bhattacharya. 7-20 Dulah Mian. 7-45 Agle Waqton ke Hai yeh Log: Their costumes, activities and pastimes, talk in Hindustani by Sitla Sahai. 8 Shahab-ud-Din and party. 8-15 Dulah Mian. 8-35 Akhtaribai. 9-5 Shahab-ud-Din and party. 9-15 News and Weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Life and Mission of Prof. Karve, talk by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. 10 Light music by Lucknow Music Club.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s (16.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m), GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m).
P.M.
7-27 Opening. 7-30 In Town Tonight. 8 Pianoforte interlude. 8-10 Short Story. 8-30 Dudley Beaven. 9 Topical Gazette. 9-30 News. 9-50 Orchestral Interlude. 10 Strange to relate.
10.50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m). GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32m). GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m). GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m).

MOVE TOWARDS BRIGHTER CRICKET

LONDON, (Air Mail.)

Another move in the Brighter Cricket Campaign may be expected shortly. The leading counties have been canvassed by the M.C.C. for their views on the advisability of a change in the rule by which a new ball is allowed to the bowling side when 200 runs have been scored.

As a basis on which to work out the revision it is suggested that the bowler's claim to the new ball might be made after each 175 runs, or, alternatively, every three hours.

After consulting with their bowlers, the clubs are of the opinion that a change is desirable; but the general feeling is that the new ball ought be granted after 150 runs, or two and a-half hours.

Already in Australia the rule is 150 runs in Test matches. The proposal does not, of course, relate to the coming season.

BROADCASTING TEST MATCHES

The B.C.C. has been asked by the Australian broadcasting authorities to provide facilities for a ball-by-ball description of the Test matches. The arrangements being made by the B.B.C. will introduce for the first time in short-wave transmission an alternative programme service from this country to Australia. From 2-0 p.m. daily during the Test matches a transmitter at Daventry will be at the disposal of the Australian cricket commentators, and the ordinary Empire programme will simultaneously be sent out by another transmitter. Daily a short summary of the situation and a description of the play will be radiated every hour.

Ahmedabad Tenants Protest Against Park Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, April 14.

The General meeting of the members of the Tenants Conference was held last night when the drafted constitution was adopted and a Managing Committee of 21 members and a Standing Committee of seven members were eletced.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This meeting protests against the plan of Navrangpara park to be constructed by the Municipality as it is useless and unnecessary for the masses being too far; so, the plan may be put off. Further the meeting requests the Municipality to make gardens in every Wards so as to be convenient and health-growing to the public."

OUR BERLIN LETTER

LEIPZIG FAIR AND INDIA'S PRESTIGE

(From A Correspondent).

BERLIN, April 7.

(By Air Mail).

The re-union of the old Ostmark with Germany has become complete. Most of the European and Asiatic powers have already recognised this fact, and their Ministries and Embassies in Vienna have been transformed into consulates. The most recent step comes from England. The British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, has sent two notes to the Reich Minister of the German Foreign Office. Herr von Ribbentrop, in which the Federation of Austria with the German Reich is recognized and an exequator is asked to establish a General Consulate in Vienna. This comprehensive change in the map of Europe has come about so naturally that one can hardly find in all history a parallel example. Not a drop of blood has been shed. If this unprecedented development be thoughtfully considered, then it must be admitted that Austria has repeatedly expressed a wish for union with Germany. The Austrian population is German, thinks German, lives German, and is a very part incorporate of the great German race. The language, the customs and the usages are all German. The treaty of Versailles so shattered this Austrian Empire that Austria became unable to exist permanently and independently either politically or economically. Indeed, that was the object of the Treaty of Versailles. It was resolved to fetter the late enemies, Germany, Austria and Turkey, in such a way that they would never again be in a position to carry on war What happened to Turkey, to Germany, is known to everyone. But the so-called "conquered nations" have passed through unexpected changes until to-day they stand once again as living countries. In this struggle for existence, Austria tried constantly for union with Germany. Even as long ago as when the Social Democrats were in power in Germany, this effort had been made, but it was suppressed and squashed by the "mighty" allies. To-day this union can no longer be prevented, because the Reich has become very strong. Germany is a world power. She has gained this position because unity rules in Germany, because Germany has a Fuehrer, and because Germany believes in him.

Lesson For India

If an Anglo-Indian newspaper in India tries to explain this union by stating that Europe to-day finds itself in the barbaric hands of the Fascists, if this newspaper attempts to prove that Europe will soon be changed into a bloodbath by these Fascist powers, meaning Italy and Germany, then it is because it is the wish of this Anglo-Indian newspaper in India that such complications should not arise in Europe and that the government of Great British should not be forced to meet one defeat after another. Behind all this the wish is very clear that Indians must always respect English power and not place our own birthright to freedom in the foreground. The greater the political complications become in Europe the more opportunity there is for the Indian Nationals under the leadership of the Congress to free India. That is the real reason why the Anglo-Indian newspaper tries to treat European, and especially German, events in a tendentious way, so that co-operative work between India and Germany becomes extremely difficult. Only this much can be said, that Germany has made tremendous progress under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, whether one agrees or not, the facts speak for themselves. The population stands solidly behind Adolf Hitler. This fact should be a living example for us Indians. For we can only free ourselves if we, too, follow this policy—that we respect our Leader, that we listen to our Leader, and that we devote ourselves to the common task of reconstruction and building up—and not by cutting our own throats by these continual struggles between Hindus and Muslims, which are used against us as illustrations by the English Press to show the world that India is neither ready nor capable of governing herself. On April 10, elections take place in Austria and in Germany, and the whole world will see that the Austrian people actually do desire the union with Germany and the German people will show the whole world in this election that they are in sympathy with the policy of their Fuehrer. The tremendous energy that Hitler has demonstrated reminds me of the energy of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who during the election campaign, went indefatigably from place to place in order to prepare the people for the coming event. We, indeed, have much in common with Germany.

German Oriental Association

The German Oriental Association is an organization that has accomplished so much in improving the trade relations between India and Germany. Its services are also at the disposal of all Indians whether they are here for scientific purposes or to study, for other reasons. A part of its social programme includes giving receptions to Indians when they come to Berlin.

The Leipzig Fair

The Leipzig Spring Fair broke all records this year. Nine thousand five hundred films from all over the world were represented, and 23 Fair Building were erected in the heart of the city in which a great variety of samples were displayed, while machines of all kinds were to be found in the 20 large halls devoted to this purpose. In one of these halls, optical, photographic and cinematographic firms had their displays. The following countries were represented: Belgium, British India, Brazil, Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Holland, Turkey, Egypt, Great Britain, Sweden, the United States, etc. The largest German camera firm, Zeiss Ikon, which is now celebrating its 75th anniversary, showed its newest camera models and creations at the fair, which revealed the progress and accomplishments of their company. All sorts of machines filled the other large Technical Fair buildings, among them textile machines, sewing machines, machine tools, etc. Since the Fair is of great importance to export trade, it was natural that it should have been opened this year by the new Minister of Economics, Dr. Funk. The opening speech of Reich Minister Funk made clear Germany's co-operative work with the world—no policy of isolation. In this connection, your correspondent visited the Indian display there. It was such an unpleasant surprise that words fail me to express my feeling of disappointment and disgust. It was in a very small room, arranged without a single bit of taste, showing a few seeds, as well as a few samples of cotton, and a few photographs of Indian handwork—and that was all. The main attraction seemed to be the distribution of Magazine of the Indian State Railways—there was a blackboard on which was written "Information Bureau for British India." The Office of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg was responsible for this display. It is no wonder that commercial relations with Germany become worse from day to day. Your correspondent cannot sufficiently admire the daily questions in the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi. If we are to take part in the Leipzig Fair at all, we ought to try to promote the prestige of India. Such a deplorable exhibition should not have been shown at all. The international Leipzig Fair is world-famous and India can profit greatly from it—the effort that was made to do so, can plainly be seen. I can only wonder what actually was done for the improvement of commercial relations between Germany and India. India was to take part in the International Handwork Exhibition. Your correspondent has received a letter from the headquarters of the International Handwork Exhibition of 1938 in which he was informed that because of various technical difficulties the Office of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg has regretfully withdrawn. Indian participation in the exhibition upon the advice of the High Commissioner of London. The world might have had the opportunity to see Indian handwork, which is still world-famous, but here again a blow has been aimed at India. Perhaps someone will put a question in the Legislative Assembly and will get the answer. We can't do anything different.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

(From A Correspondent).

BERLIN (By Mail).

A feature common to all German universities is the thoroughness of the academic training provided by them. Apart from that, there are great individual differences, so that foreign students will find it worth their while to pursue their studies at more than one university, whenever this is thought advisable. Changes can be made at the close of any six-months term (Semester). Compared with many foreign university systems, the German system must be described as one of great uniformity. All the universities are Government institutions, enjoying a large measure of self-government. At the head of each is a principal, who is nominated by the Government in conformity with the proposals submitted by the teaching staff. As a rule, there are five faculties, viz., Divinity, Law, Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Science, and Medicine. The affairs of each faculty are conducted by the dean who must be one of the professors-in-ordinary and who is appointed in the same manner as the principal.

In addition to the universities proper, there are a number of institutions of university rank, e.g., the technical, commercial, mining, veterinary, agricultural and other colleges, the institutes of forestry, and the academies for the training of teachers, for political science, sports, music, and the arts.

The principal methods of teaching are: lectures, practical work, seminar work, and independent study. The lectures are arranged in courses giving a general view of the subject concerned or dealing with some particular aspect of it. Practical work takes the form of discussions of select subjects, the aim being to enable students to acquire a thorough knowledge of the methods of scientific investigation. The practical work of students of technical, medical and biologic subjects is carried on in the laboratories and clinics affiliated to the university. The seminars are composed of teachers and a limited number of students, the latter being engaged in scientific work on a fairly large scale which is frequently used as a basis for the dissertations subsequently required. For the purposes of independent study, students have at their disposal a number of well-stocked libraries, so that it is easily possible for them to have direct access to the sources. Generally speaking, there are no inter-semestral or other intermediary examinations. At the close of their studies, students may submit themselves—if they choose to do so—to an academic examination (for the doctor's degree) or to a State examination. The former consists in the presentation of a thesis (Dissertation) and in a viva-voce test. The number of semesters which candidates for a doctor's degree are required to have spent over their studies varies between six and eleven; but the "diploma" examinations for engineers, architects, commercial or agricultural students, etc., may be made after from four to eight semesters. Foreigners are admitted to most of the academic examinations and to those for a diploma, but not (as a rule) to the actual Government examinations (except with the consent of the competent authorities), as these are intended to furnish evidence of the special qualifications required to be possessed by certain categories of public servants, e.g., judges, teachers, administrative officials, etc. In most instances, the time spent at a non-German university is recognised up to a maximum of two or three semesters.

The compulsory periods of study vary according to the faculties whose examination the candidate desires to pass. In the Faculty of Medicine, for example, it generally amounts to eleven semesters, five of which are required before admission to the preliminary examination, whilst candidates may submit themselves to the Government examination itself after a further period of six semesters, in addition to which several more years are needed for post-graduate study. In dentistry and veterinary science eight semesters are required. Law studies involve academic preparation extending over several semesters, at the close of which candidates may go in for their preliminary law examination. During the interval between that and the final (Government) examination, which must last several years, candidates prepare themselves for their future career by doing practical work at the courts, for public authorities or in lawyers' offices. No fixed curricula can be laid down for the study of German philology and German literature, as the choice of subjects must largely depend on personal preference. The number of semesters required varies from six to eight, after which the candidates may go in for their degree examination (Ph.D.)

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 4, 1994
Muslim: Safar 16, 1357
Parsi: Avan 15, 1307
Hightide: 1.38, 14.26
Lowtide: 7.34, 20.14
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m

Domestic Occurrence

PUNTHAKEY—Buchoobai wife of Homji Dinshah Punthakey, granddaughter of late Muncherji Bomanjee Punthakey—mother of Hoshing and Minoo. Funeral noon at Dungarwady at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.).

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AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"45 Fathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EROS—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Young and Innocent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"S. O. S. Coast Guard!" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lootaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Love and Hisses." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Song of Songs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS FEDERATION

The "Literacy Week" will be inaugurated to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, when the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the S. I. Association the Finals of the M.A.A. Challenge Cup Fives (Ball) Badminton Tournament will be held at the Association ground, Matunga, to-day (Monday) the 18th instant at 7 a.m. (S. T.). The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher the Premier of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

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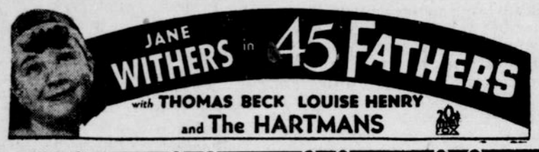

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Population And Fiamily Hygience Conference

PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY (APRIL 18.)

The following is the programme of the above Conference for to-day (Monday), 9 a.m. to 12 noon: Maternity and Child Welfare—Chairman: Begum Hamid Ali, Papers for discussion from Mrs. How-Martyn, Dr. Miss J. Mistri, Dr. N. V. Pandit and Dr. Mrs. Menon.

1-30 to 3 p.m. Housing and Health—Chairman: Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, Papers for discussion from Dr. D. G. Mohile, Dr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, The Bombay Social Workers' Society and Miss K. Khandvala.

3 to 5-30 p.m.: Vital Statistics—Chairman: Prof. R. B. Lal. Papers for discussion from Prof. Gyanchand, Prof. K. B. Madhawa, Dr. P. Parthasarathi, Prof. Satya Swaroop and Prof. R. B. Lal and Mr. E. R. Sundararajan.

6 to 8 p.m. A Cruise round the harbour, (music and refreshments provided) and a fee of Rs. 1/8, is charged for each guest attending. The boat will leave the Gateway of India at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

4 to 8 p.m. The All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference Exhibition at the Town Hall.

Prof. D. K. Karve's 81st Birth-Day Celebrations

A public meeting to celebrate the 81st Birth-Day of Prof. Dhondu Keshav Karve, (the Founder of the S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University) and to present an address and a purse to him on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Robert Money School (near Congress House), Girgaon, when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, will preside on the occasion.

A. I. SHWETAMBER STHANAKWASI JAIN CONFERENCE

An annual meeting of General Committee of this Conference will be held at Shree Meghji Thobhan Jain Dharma Sthanak Kandawadi to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m.

CENTRAL GUJARATI GIRLS SCHOOL

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Municipal Gulabbai Central Gujarati Girls' School will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, when the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai will preside.

HINDUSTHANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

The opening ceremony of the Arya Music College and the 5th concert of the Mandal will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Manek Chambers, Sir Mangaldas Wady, Lamington Road, when the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that with effect from 20th April 1938 letter boxes will be placed on the buses of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., for the posting of letters as an experimental measure for a period of six months. The buses plying between Colaba and Mahim on the "A" route have been selected for the purpose.

The letter boxes will be cleared daily at the Bori Bunder Stage in connection with each incoming trip (i.e., buses returning from Mahim to Colaba) and letters posted in them between 11-15 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. will be disposed of by the Bombay G. P. O.

KALYAN ANDHRAS' TRIBUTE TO LATE NAGESHWARARAO PANTULU

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan on Thursday last to mourn the death of late Sri Deshodharaka K. Nageswararao Pantulu Garu, the great Andhra leader and philanthropist, tributes were paid to his memory. Mr. M. Ramamurthi explained the sacrifices that late Pantulu had done to the cause of the country. He was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Congress. He started his life in Bombay and founded the well-known 'Amrutanjan'. He also started the "Weekly Andhra Patrika" at Bombay in 1908 after which it was transferred to Madras as a daily and now it was the only prominent Telugu Daily for all the Andhras.

There was no institution in Andhra Desha which did not receive his help. He was conferred the titles of "Deshodharaka" in 1924 by the Andhra Mahasabha and in 1929 "Vishawadatha". In 1937, he was also conferred with another title of "Kalaprapurna" by the Andhra University.

After passing the condolence resolution, prayers were offered to God to keep his soul in peace.

Bombay Geographical Association

GEOGRAPHY DAY

Programme For To-day: 8-30 a.m.—10-30 a.m.—Discussion on "Practical Work in Geography". 5-30 p.m.—6-15 p.m.—Lecture on "The Geographical Background of International Relations" by Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, M.A., J.P., I.E.S.

6-30 p.m. Show of Educational Films by courtesy of Kodak, Ltd., Bombay.

EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of April respectively from 1 to 6 p.m.

PUBLISHERS' STALLS

Several publishers in Bombay have kindly agreed to have their stalls at the Exhibition and will exhibit their publications on Geography.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR LTD.

The Organizers of the Fair write:—Those, who have not visited the fair till now, are requested to take this last opportunity of visiting the fair to-day the last day. There would be also a 'Dog-Jump' Show by a Dog, named 'Moti' at 9 p.m.

WHY A NEW LIQUOR SHOP AT PAREL?

Protest Meeting In 'F' Ward And An Appeal To Dr. Gilder

A move to organise themselves against further incursions of "Drink Shop" in these days of Prohibition was made by the public of "F" Ward—the constituency of Hon. Dr. D. D. Gilder, the Health Minister, on Sunday evening, at a meeting held in Bhoiwada, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Mahadeshwar.

The meeting was called to protest against the opening of a new toddy shop in the house of one Mr. Hargowandas of the Jiwandas Wadi at Jerbai Wadia Road, Parel.

A resolution to the above effect was passed unanimously at the meeting and the President of the meeting was authorised to take all steps in the direction by representing the citizens' case to the Bombay Government and to the authorities concerned.

The meeting was held near the Laxmi Narayan Temple and members of the local Vyayam-Shala, and Shivaji Vyayam Shala participated in the proceedings.

The resolution was sponsored by Mr. D. N. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Vyayam Shala and supported by Mr. Chavan.

Messrs. B. J. Mhatre, a Congressman of "G" Ward and G. S. Mane, Vice-President of the Vyayam Shala also spoke.

Mr. G. B. Mahadeshwar hoped that Hon. Dr. Gilder, their representative in the Assembly who was in charge of the portfolio that was tackling the evil, would take effective steps in redressing their grievance.

IMPROVEMENT OF SIND

KARACHI, April 17.

"It is an excellent idea of the Bombay Government to have appointed a Committee of Experts to go into the question of improving the province in all possible ways," declared Mr. Choitram interviewed by the Associated Press.

The Doctor felt there was great need for a Committee of Experts to study similarly the problems of Sind. He considered that the Bombay Committee was so thoroughly representative that it could be invited in its entirety to Sind to suggest ways and means of developing Sind. If need be, one or two new personnel with first-hand knowledge of Sind's problems could be added to the Bombay Committee. He therefore urged that as soon as they have finished their labours in Bombay, they should be invited to this province to give us the benefit of their nature, experience and expert knowledge.

A scheme for providing amenities to residents of cantonment area is engaging the attention of the Cantonment Board of Karachi. The scheme includes widening of roads and providing small gardens and parks. A drainage scheme estimate to cost 2 lakhs of rupees is also being drawn up.—A. P.

Rioting In Bombay

(Continued from Page 1.)

Circle line was suspended.

4 DEAD: 60 INJURED.

At midnight the casualties are reported as 4 dead and 60 injured in the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals.

AT CHOR BAZAR

Rumours of panicky situation sent Sergeant Priestly to chor Bazar where it was said a police constable had been hurt and that he was lying by the road-side.

When Sergeant Priestly went there, the locality was quiet. He walked back to the junction of Duncan Road and Grant Road where the streets were strewn with pieces of soda water bottles.

A few minutes later Superintendent Lyons visited the scene and brought the situation under control.

Just at the same time, at another corner of Duncan Road, near second Kumbharwada lane, shouts rang in the air that Police would be attached. Dy. InIpector Sorabji opened fire over the heads of the crowd and it had the desired effect. It appears that five rounds were fired in all.

A last look round the affected localities after 1 a. m. on Monday revealed that the situation had been brought under control. But that part of the Duncan Road from its junction at Grant Road upto Round Temple was littered with glass pieces. So also localities around it and particularly, Bapu Khote Street.

Police pickets were, however kept at strategic points.

BUNDOBUST AT J. J. HOSPITAL.

College students were drafted at the J. J. Hospital to cope with the situation. Nurses were also summoned.

Late at night it was decided, to open up other wards for victims, as casualty wards were filled up.

Alfarag Volunteer Corps and the Swastik League Volunteers assisted in bringing the victims to the hospitals.

Towards Trade Union Unity

A.I.T.U.C. Joint Special Session Sends Greetings To Working Class

NAGPUR, April 17.

Amidst cries of "Victory for the Red Flag", "Long Live Revolution", etc., the Joint Special Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress here at 6 p.m., under the presidentship of Dr. Shibnath Banerji. Over six thousand workers were present on the occasion.

Fraternal greetings were received from Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras, Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, Diwan Chaman Lal, Dr. Pillai of the International Labour Office, New Delhi, the Punjab Congress Socialist Party, Swami Sahajanand, Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Madras), Mr. Mrinali Kanti Bose, Mr. Goswamy, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and others.

GIRI'S GOOD WISHES

Mr. Giri, in the course of his greetings, said:

"I am, indeed, happy that the principles I laid down for unity among the sections of the Trade Union movement are accepted in spirit, I hope this unity achieved by the Trade Union movement in India will have a bright future. I wish the Conference every success".—The speeches of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, and Dr. Banerji, the President, were delivered in Hindi and were closely following by the English manuscript.

RED LETTER DAY

Mr. Yusuf Meherally on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, congratulated both wings of the Trade Union movement and said that this day would go down in history as the red letter day in the Trade Union movement in the country.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, joined in the felicitations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thereafter moved the following resolution:—

"This Special Joint Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Union rejoices at the conclusions of the negotiations that have been going on for the last few years, with a view to bringing about unity in the Indian Trade Union movement, and in sending its greetings of good wishes to the entire working class in India.

"This Session hopes that it will be able to strengthen the Trade Union organisation in the conutry, where it is weak, and create an organisation where it does not exist to-day, so that, with the combined force that they may be created, it will, at no distant date, be able to achieve for the Indian workers what is their due".

Dr. Shibnath Banerji, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Aftab Ali, Pandit Harihara Shastri, and Messrs. Niharendu Dutt-Muzumdar and Mukundlal Sarkar, Mrs. Chando Bibi, Mr. Kalappa (of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workers' Union), Mr. Rajani Mookerji Mr. B. T. Ranadive (from Bombay), in all twenty-one speakers, supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

After another resolution, confirming the Unity proposals had been passed, the Special Conference came to a close.

All the elections, as were forecast by the "United Press" has been confirmed.—United Press.

Clove Boycott Intensified

VOLUNTEERS' ALL-NIGHT VIGILANCE TELLS

Sabotage Efforts Frustrated

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

On Saturday, again, the volunteers of the B. P. C. C. had to keep the whole day and night vigil at the Alexandra and Victoria Docks, so that the clove bags that are lying down there, should not be removed by their owners. It seems that the owners had made up their mind to remove the bags, at least some of them, by any method open to them. But, in this, they could not succeed, thanks to the effective picketing carried on by volunteers, and also some of the members of the B. P. C. C. We must particularly thank Mr. Abdul Raheman Mitha and Mr. Shivdas Champsi for the assistance they gave throughout the day.

For the first time, after the boycott started, Messrs Grindlay & Co. came to the docks, to clear a number of clove bags. They intended to do so, through their paid labourers. It is really very regrettable that a firm of the reputation of Messrs Grindlay & Co., which has so much to depend on the Indian clientele, in their business, should have come forward to defy public opinion in this fashion. We have to appeal to this firm to refrain from the act which is bound to exasperate the Indian public opinion.

"INSAF" CANARDS.

It has been brought to our notice, that a Gujarati paper called 'Insaf', has been making all sorts of wild insinuations and attempting, to give a communal colour to the boycott movement. Attempts of this description are beneath contempt, and they should be dismissed as such. No sane minded person, be he a Mussalman or a Hindu, or any Indian, for the matter of that, is likely to be deceived by propaganda of this kind.

SIND'S NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Minister To Take Press Into Confidence

KARACHI, April 16.

Prominent journalists of Karachi will join the P. W. D. Minister when he reaches Tando Mutikhan Falls on 19th April to inspect the falls in connection with the contemplated Hydro-Electric project.

This is to cost about Rs. 40 lakhs and if preliminary investigations are promising, a loan may be sought from the Central Government to push through the works and remit by Government department agency.

The Falls itself is 8 feet high, the canal bed below measures 240 feet a discharge of about 11,000 cu. secs., the depth of the water ranging between 12 and 15 ft. A 2,000 K. W. station is believed to be possible here.

The P. W. D. Minister will be assisted in his investigation by the electrical engineer to Government, and the Superintendent Engineer in charge of the circle.

Another major project which will engage the attention of the Minister is the Luki Sulphur Springs which are renowned for their curative properties, particularly in skin and blood elements.

The Minister is taking with him the Chemical Analyser to the Government to test the composition of the water and if it is established that the water possesses the curative properties claimed for it, is proposed to convert it into a Spa.

A special feature of the visit is, the Press has been taken into confidence. The journalists will have an opportunity of studying the problems firsthand and forming their own conclusions as to their prospects of success.

The Minister is also studying the problem of erosion at Majhand before the conclusion of his tour. It is proposed to protect the village by some protective bund or embankment which will cost Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

Clash Averted By Police Intervention

BAREILLY, April 16.

A clash between the Hindus of the Alamgirigunj Mohalla and the servants of a Rais over the demolition of a temple was averted here yesterday by the timely intervention of police.

It is stated that the Rais wanted to raise a new building over a piece of land, which he purchased for the purpose. On a part of that land stood a temple and trouble arose when an attempt was made to demolish the temple.

The situation is now quiet and the demolition work has been stopped.—A. P.

PATHE

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TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY

The Industrial Exhibition of THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR, Ltd., ESPLANADE MAIDAN Between 5 & 11 P. M.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1938

A "BIG EVENT"

The Anglo-Italian agreement has been signed and published. As the Germans have said it is a "big event"—for International Fascism. It is not so much an agreement as the painless extraction of any possible sting which Britain may possibly have possessed for International Fascism as the alleged leader of the world's democracies. Britain is not a part, it is true, of the Rome-Berlin axis, but she is no more even a potential obstacle in the present and future sweep of the latter. Discussing a forecast of the agreement over a week ago, we said that the agreement itself supplied a key to the full understanding of its nature and its future effects because it was based on "the Gentleman's Agreement of 1937." The forecast was correct. And the Ciano-Perth agreement is so based. That being the case and the history of Signor Mussolini's diplomacy and activities being what it is, nothing is easier to imagine than that this agreement will go the way of its parent if and when such a course serves the purpose of Il Duce.

British Surrender

But what exactly has Britain gained even in theory? Further details are necessary for a correct understanding of the position in the Near East as arising out of the agreement. Apart from that, Italy has agreed to reduce her military strength in Libya to half of what it was when these conversations began. Now, it is a historical fact that the real "peace time" strength was increased and increased menacingly some years ago and, ever since, Signor Mussolini has been adding almost continuously from Italy and Abyssinia to the increased army in Libya. It is this additional increase that is to be reduced. In other words, Britain has yielded to Signor Mussolini in agreeing to a post-sanctions and not "peace-time," strength. Similarly, as regards the Mediterranean, it is the present "status quo" not the original that has been guaranteed. From the points of view of strategy, naval and aerial, and fortifications the situation has changed radically even since the last "Gentleman's Agreement" to the grave disadvantage of Britain's position in the Mediterranean. This agreement, therefore, surrenders hegemony in the Mediterranean to Italy.

Betrayal Of Spain

The worst feature of the agreement is that which relates to Spain. Of course, the Italian disclaimer of any intention, militarist, political or even economic in the Balearics, Spain and Spanish Africa is just blatant humbug. Italy will gain invaluable advantages in all spheres—whether it is directly or indirectly is immaterial and quite irrelevant to an arch realist like Signor—Mussolini—through a victory for General Franco. What is essential is a victory for the Fascist rebel *and that victory the British Government have, so far as it lies in their power, guaranteed to Italy in the agreement.* Italy has agreed to Britain's formula of proportional evacuation of volunteers. Now that formula was itself a deliberate and gross betrayal of Republican Spain for the proportion of foreigners in the latter's army is no more than 10 to 100 in Franco's, and the formula, secondly, says nothing about arms and aeroplanes much less about "mysterious" submarines. But even this proportional withdrawal is to be effected when the Non-Intervention Committee desires. And the history of the Non-Intervention Committee is the history of indirect British support to Italy, Germany and Portugal. The actual position is even worse than this. For, the agreement is to come into force "after the settlement of the Spanish question" which in the paradoxical circumstances of to-day means another pressure on the eagerly realistic Mr. Chamberlain to do his best to liquidate Republican Spain as soon as possible even at the risk of Gibraltar and the Balearics. But even supposing—a wild supposition—for a moment that it is Britain which has gained, in the agreement, is it any exaggeration to say that she has done so exclusively at the expense of others, that is by cynically offering the sacrifice of Abyssinia and Spain to achieve her own ends. This is "realism"!

An Appeal For Sanity

Every right-thinking citizen of Bombay will deplore the happenings which took place in some parts of the city as a result of which, at the time of writing four lives have been lost and sixty-five persons have been wounded. The cowardly "goondas" indulged in their nefarious game of stabbing innocent passers-by. The origin of the panic was a quarrel at a game of cards. There is no communal issue involved. We specially wish to lay stress on this fact and appeal to Hindu and Muslims to bear it in mind and endeavour, each in his own locality, to prevent the rowdy and fanatic elements from running amok and seeking to give a communal turn to the situation. The Government and police have taken stern preventive measures immediately to guard against the "goondas" becoming a menace to the safety of the passer-by. We have no doubt the city will resume its normal routine to-day, despite last night's mad orgy in some localities. Nevertheless, as a precautionary measure, it has become necessary to promulgate Curfew order and to enforce it rigorously in the affected localities for a few days and also to promulgate the usual orders regarding the possession of knives and similar weapons and the assembly of more than five persons in the streets and to round up bad characters. We are glad the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, accompanied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate toured the affected areas last night and his visit went a long way in restoring confidence and order. The Congress Government, we need hardly assure the citizens, will do everything possible to prevent the peace of the city being disturbed, but in order that they may succeed, it is necessary that all citizens should co-operate with them, first and foremost, by refusing to give way to panic and by regarding any disturber of peace, irrespective of the community to which he may happen to belong, as Public Enemy No. 1. The Municipal Corporation and the Congress organizations will, we trust, bestir themselves and make organised efforts in every street and mohalla to maintain peace and promote inter-communal harmony. In this work they will get the fullest support of the Government.

Population Problem

At Saturday's session of the All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference held in the Town Hall the main subject discussed was birth-control. As the subject is still controversial and yet vitally affects the welfare of millions, it is necessary to make clear which are precisely the debatable issues and which are outside the sphere of controversy. Happily, all are agreed that in India at present there is over-population and consequently abnormal pressure on good arable land and that this pressure must be relieved in all legitimate ways. The few figures cited by Premier Kher in inaugurating the Conference tell their own grim tale. Only 39 per cent. of the population could afford adequate nourishment, 41 per cent. were poorly nourished and 20 per cent. were badly nourished. This state of things has contributed to high infant mortality which was 232.6 per 1,000, while maternity mortality was 24.5 per 1,000, which is six times more than that of England and Wales. A distressing feature of the pressure of population is that average life has declined from 30 in 1881 to 23 in 1931.

The question now is how this undenied and undeniable evil is to be remedied. Intensive cultivation, development of industries, and emigration are the remedies that have long been tried in various countries. But in India as at present circumstanced progress in the first two methods cannot but be extremely slow. And the pitiable plight of our present emigrants almost everywhere in the world forbids any hope of appreciable relief through migration. In the circumstances a voluntary check on population is the only alternative to the involuntary check in the form of famine and pestilence. A voluntary check can be mainly through self-control or the use of contraceptives. Let it be noted here that self-control, to be effective for the purpose in view, must be of an extreme type, far beyond the highest standard that may be fixed on mere grounds of health. If that degree of self-control were attainable by the multitude, when alone there could be any appreciable check on population, the world would have plumped for it and we should not have needed a conference to debate on this question. But as human nature has been for the last so many centuries or is likely to be for at least one or two more, this degree of self-control is, we fear, not attainable by the multitude. We should be happy to be proved wrong. If there is any doubt about it a vote by ballot may be taken on the subject.

Some form of birth-control, therefore, other than self-control, seem to be absolutely necessary to keep down population, as also to minimise the strain of motherhood, and, generally, to maintain a due standard of life even in poor families. As a matter of fact, certain forms, sexologists tell us, have been used even from ancient times, but they have been found to be either of doubtful utility or harmful to health. And their place is now being taken by forms, now generally known as contraceptives and believed to be harmless, if rightly and moderately used. The open manner in which they are being discussed has elicited several objections to them on religious, ethical and physiological grounds. All these objections have been completely answered by Sir Vepa Ramesam, the President-elect of the Bombay Conference, in his presidential address and by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided in the absence of the former. It is unnecessary to repeat their arguments in defence of the modern methods of birth-control. Suffice it to say that the religious and ethical and even the physiological objections apply really only to the abuse of these methods. And a useful thing should not be condemned merely because it is likely to be abused by some. If there are doubts about the exact physiological effects of some or all these methods, that is a matter not for the wholesale condemnation of all birth-control methods, but for a scientific inquiry, including an enquiry about the best methods that can be devised. We believe that some harmless methods have been devised and it is up to Government, and local bodies to encourage their use. And where these bodies are slow to do their duty, doctors should lead the way fearlessly.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

A Lesson From Germany

(By "A STUDENT OF RAILWAY HISTORY."

I

"Modern Germany," by J. Ellis Barker, published by Smith, Elder & Co., is one of the best books on the political and economic problems, the foreign and domestic policies, the ambitions, and the causes of the successes of Germany, from which we Indians can learn many important lessons for the progress of our country in all directions. Every Indian, keenly interested in the welfare of his country, should make a careful study of it. We commend it, especially to all the popular members, of our provincial and Central Legislatures.

The book contains excellent chapters on "Rural Industries of Germany," "Waterways and Canals, "The Railways of Germany," 'Shipbuilding and Shipping," "The Chemical Industries," "The Fiscal Policy of Germany and its Results," "How Protection was Introduced," "Germany's Wealth and Finances," "Germany's Labour Conditions," etc. etc.

The chapter on "The Railways of Germany" is most fascinating. It is one of the best descriptions of the system of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6.)

THE POPULATION SCARE

Birth Control, An Ancient Disease

By C. Narayana Menon, M. A. Ph. D.

As one reads books on population, one discovers that the expression "Population Problem" has generally one meaning when it refers to India, and another when it refers to England. It is not only politicians who talk of India's overpopulation and England's falling birth-rate at the Malthus Centenary certain Cambridge economists complacently remarked that, while Malthus had proved a false prophet as regards Europe, he pointed a finger of rebuke at India. The Malthusian theory is essentially a ratio between the population of a country and the food it can produce. By that standard which country is overpopulated, India or England?

Professor Raymond Pearl points out that England (without Wales, 743 per sq. mile) is the most thickly populated country of the world, and that India (195.1) stands fifteenth. The disparity becomes more glaring when we remember that a person eating beef needs, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, more than 18 times as much land as a person depending on corn. Besides, "there are in India no limits to agricultural improvement with the advance of science." This view of Findlay Shirras is supported by a forecast recently made by Dr. Burns, the Agricultural expert. The present yield of rice per acre in India is 863 bushels while in Japan it is 2.350. India can triple her production without increasing the area under cultivation: and the possibilities of expansion too are not exhausted.

Real Obstacle

The real obstacle is not the pressure of population. It was not due to lack of space that the double-cropped area in U.P. diminished by 400,000 acres, or due to want of water that Bengal's cultivated area fell by 100,000 acres. According to Dr. R. K. Mukerji the area sown diminished in U. P. by 100,000 acres, and in Bihar by 250,000 acres; yet the Crop-planning Conference which met at Simla recommended that no incentive should be offered to increase the area under cultivation. For this our ignorance of economics alone is to blame. That wheat grown in America, Australia and Canada, enjoying monopoly of means of production like land, should be cheap is inevitable; but, if those countries do not either allow Indians to settle down or purchase our manufactured goods, we have no right to allow our wheat policy to be affected. They like to restrict the acreage so as to raise the price, but our duty is to maintain life not prices. I am thankful to Dr. R. K. Mukerji for raising the question of free migration within the Empire, but, since that is not to be, our duty is to aim at self-sufficiency.

Pressure Of Population

The task is easy. We need not fight for markets: we have four hundred million human beings with their needs. For a few years control of currency, credit, and exchange will be needed to secure the internal market and to develop skill. Skill has been already growing. Dr. P. J. Thomas, following Fisher's weighted aggregate index method estimates that, while population increased by 13.5 per cent between 1900 and 1930, agricultural production increased by 29 per cent. Industrial production increased by 189 per cent. Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar's figures are equally encouraging. As skill increases the pressure of population declines. A country is not a railway compartment where congestion increases with the entry of each passenger: there are two hands for each mouth, and the collective will to work can discover the scope to work. The dread of the shortage of raw materials is unwarranted: we are better placed than Germany. The greater the numbers, the greater the possibilities of organized production, so that the growth of population should actually lower the pressure. The population of India has increased in the last thirty years, but India is less over-populated now than in 1900.

The pressure of population is not so much on land as on the will to live. India has been overpopulated for centuries because of a philosophy of despair, the external expression of which was a static caste-system leading to stagnation and decay of skill. She is now rising from her age-long slumber; energy is being released by the removal of opiates like caste, drink, ignorance and prostitution. Let us not select this moment to preach a new philosophy of despair.

Dr. R. K. Mukerji thinks that the population capacity of India is 447 millions, and that it will be reached by 1950; but by that time Indians may develop as much skill and co-operation as Englishmen, making India fit to have 745 per square mile. Why should we give way to panic now in anticipation of a contingency which may not arise?

Population And Disease

Malthus made certain reserva-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RUSSO-JAPANESE TENSION.

A world sensation has been caused by the report that Siberia has been practically closed to foreigners. This report has given rise to rumours one of which even goes so far as to suggest that fighting has already broken out between the Soviet and Manchukuo, that is to say, Japan. This rumour, of course, is highly exaggerated. But it does point to the critical situation which prevails on the Russo-Japanese borders where both have concentrated a large number of their troops. The position is undoubtedly such that it needs only the proverbial spark to produce a major conflagration. But let us hope that neither of the parties is prepared for this. It is an "intriguing" situation. Both are, naturally, only too willing to wound, but both ought to be, and we think, are, terribly afraid to strike, because both fear the consequences of being isolated. If Japan strikes and strikes alone she will quickly collapse under the strain of fighting China and Russia simultaneously; she is already unhappy in face of only China. And if Russia strikes she must run the grave risk of defending herself at the same time in Europe too and unaided by any other Power.

NAZIS IN BRITAIN.

A Liberal M. P. made some "remarkable allegations" in Parliament regarding activities of Nazi agents in Britain. He alleged that Gestapo agents masquerading as refugees and other Nazis were forcing Germans by threats to join particular associations and otherwise serve the Nazi regime, and that educated German girls, trained in methods of propaganda, were actually working as spies in families of British officers in Aldershot and elsewhere. Now these allegations sound not only "remarkable" but amazingly shocking. Yet they need not be untrue at all. Indeed there is every probability of their being quite true. For German Nazi propaganda and spying activities are a world-wide fact. They are both ingeniously conceived and brilliantly organised and they constitute a tribute to the thoroughness of the German genius. This is fully proved by detailed and documentary revelations of German Nazi activities in Spain and North Africa, by the Republican Government about two years ago.

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO LANCASHIRE

According to the Associated Press the Board of Trade announcement that Britain has now agreed to send out a cotton delegation to India to arrive early in May "has been received with approval here". We do not know who are the persons that have expressed their approval. If anybody has, it can only be in the sense that if these unconscionably prolonged negotiations must be further prolonged, it is a lesser evil to have them here rather than in Britain and in May rather than in Autumn, as at first proposed. It is clear now that Lancashire wants greater concessions than it now enjoys. We are confident that the Indian non-official Advisers will not jeopardise Indian interests by countenancing the impossible demands of Britain. In any case it is time the Congress executive gave a clear warning against any further concessions, which will make it impossible for the Indian mills to maintain their progress without exploiting the workers.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

There will be the greatest jubilation not only in Labour circles but throughout the country that unity has at last been achieved in trade union ranks. The split between the two sections which occurred at Nagpur itself nine years ago has done great damage to the cause of Labour, and had it not been for the internecine strifes that marked the last decade, the Trade Union movement would have been far more powerful today. Better late than never, however, and it is to be hoped that the bitter experience of the last nine years will itself serve as a cohesive force in the future. Trade Unionism has a great future before it, and provided it allies itself with the other radical forces in the country it will soon be able to bring about a marked improvement in the life of the workers. In this connection it is gratifying to note that Dr. S. C. Banerjee has stressed in his presidential address on the need of the fullest co-operation with the Indian National Congress. By helping the latter in its fight for independence, the T. U. C. will be also simultaneously strengthening itself, and bringing nearer the realisation of its goal.

UTILITY BEFORE SENTIMENT

In his presidential address at the 22nd session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference, held in this city during the week-end Mr. V. D. Savarkar made many practical suggestions for the progress of Marathi language and literature. Some of these are calculated to affect many other vernaculars in the country. For instance his suggestions for the simplification of the Marathi script, which is also the Hindi or the nagari script, deserve to be carefully considered by all those who wish to propularise the script even in Southern India, where the indigenous Dravidian scripts are essentially different. Mr. Savarkar's suggestion to avoid foreign words as far as possible both in Marathi and Hindi is practicable within very narrow limits. Every growing language has absorbed and assimilated words from allied or contiguous languages with great benefit to its literature. This process is governed more by the tastes and convenience of the bulk of the people than the origin of the words. Millions of Indians will be loath to boycott the term "Inquilab Zindabad," if in the twentieth century it is at all to be regarded as foreign.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Mr. Savarkar's views on a national language for India are neither practicable nor fair. He contends that the national language must be pure Hindi based on Sanskrit as that in his opinion is the language of the majority of Indians. At the other extreme are those who contend that Urdu should be the national language Mr. Savarkar's reasoning proceeds on the assumptions that the majority of the Hindi-speaking people speak a purely Sanskritised form of Hindi and that the choice of a national language must be between such a form of Hindi and Urdu. But both assumptions are wrong. The majority of the people who are ordinarily classed as Hindi-speaking speak a form of Hindi which is neither purely Sanskritised nor purely Persianised and therefore this form is proposed by the Congress to be the national language and is appropriately called Hindustani. And all true nationalists approve of the Congress decision.

YE GODS. . . . .!

The divine spark has burned into Bori Bunder—for the Easter days alone—with violent and ruthless intensity.

Here is something from the afternoon corollary of the "Times of India":—

"The world, it seems, has put up false gods for its worship and acquired false values for its conduct. Money, power, pleasure, possession, success, expediency, progress, race, nation, country—these are the world's gods to-day."

* * *

Rich, isn't it? And "it seems" is doubly so.

Well, well, well. Eastertide too has its uses if only for a few days.

* * *

It is rumoured that the possibility of a coalition Ministry was discussed between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member of the Government of India and Leader of the Central Assembly.

Now this is really and truly too much. "Atrocities" perpetrated against Muslims in Bengal and outside by Congressmen and Congress Ministries were in themselves bad enough keeping, as they did, Mr. A.K. Fazlul Huq more than occupied with defensive threats of retaliation. But if exalted officials—and, who knows, possibly the Government of India themselves—take a hand in the reprehensible game of "Muslim"-baiting.....it IS too much.

We think that Mr. Huq will be quite justified in "detaining" Sir N. N. Sircar and Lord Linlithgow too, if necessary, on their next visit to Bengal.

* * *

Mr. M.A. Jinnah, the Muslim League President, was processioned through Calcutta in a carriage drawn by the horses.

Establishing a separate and coequal identity by a perfect imitation of the Congress?

* * *

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar has declared that the Bombay Ministry possesses men of culture.

So that settles it finally and authoritatively.

* * *

Mr. V D. Savarkar, presiding over the Maharashtra Literary Conference, regretted that there was a paucity of verbs in the Marathi language.

Does it by any chance imply a hint that he would more than make good the deficiency from his rich verbal stock?

* * *

In view of the Japanese menace, so reports a contemporary, British statesmen and militarists are thinking of converting parts of Burma and Assam into a N.-E. Frontier Province.

Good. The Province will inevitably produce its Khudai Khidmatgars too.

* * *

Engine Of Repression Still Goes On, complains a headline apropos of events in Travancore.

But it has started "hunting" with a vengeance also.

So let's wait and see how this C. P. design ends.

* * *

The British Government's note to Mexico says that "the consequences" of the expropriation of oil fields "have been a denial of justice and transgression of international law."

Before poor "justice" and equally poor "international law" protest against their being prostituted and betrayed let them and President Cardenas remember that

(1) Mexico is neither Spain nor Austria.

(2) The present Mexican regime is Socialist and

(3) Expropriation touches the pockets of British Tories' friends.

* * *

Italians are particularly pleased that Britain has made the (recognition) move herself instead of leaving it to some smaller Power to take the initiative.

There are certain duties which it is the privilege of a Gentleman's gentleman not to relegate to footmen, liftmen, etc.

Anyway, Mr. Neville Chamberlain ought to send a message of thanks to Signor Mussolini saying "I endeavour to give satisfaction."

* * *

No communications, declared Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in Parliament, had been received from any Dominion Government expressing disagreement on the British Government's foreign policy.

Was it because they regarded any communication as useless or because they didn't and don't take the mother country seriously?

BE READY FOR EMERGENCY

Call To Orissa Congressmen

CUTTACK, April 17.

In view of the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee in connection with the appointment of Mr. J. R. Dain as Acting Governor of Orissa, the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution calling upon people to be prepared for any action that may be necessary in such an emergency.

According to the arrangement reached at Berboi between two groups of provincial Congressmen Mr. Gopabandu Chowdhury has been elected president of the Provincial Congress Committee. He has asked for a week's time to announce his cabinet.

The Orissa Provincial Congress Committee has decided to waive the disciplinary action proposed to be taken against Mr. Dibakar Patnaik and Mr. Jaganath Misra. —A. P.

NO CHANGE IN SHIVPURA FLAG SATYAGRAHA

Leaders' Tactics To Placate Officialdom Falls Flat

BANGALORE, April 16.

The situation as regards the Flag Satyagraha at Shivapura remains unchanged. Flag hoisting on private premises is still continuing. Enquiries show that there is no foundation for the rumours, that the political prisoners may be given another amnesty.

In official circles, the trend of the resolution which was brought before the Mysore State Congress Convention's Subject Committee, by Mr. Ramachandra Rao of Shimoga, suggesting the inclusion of the figure of "Ganda-Berunda" (double-breasted bird, which is the emblem of the Mysore Government), in the National Flag of the Congress in the State, is taken as revealing the actual mentality of the local Congress.

SHOWING DISCOURTESY?

The official version in this connection is, that the State Congress have, thereby, showed discourtesy to the Mysore's State Flag, rather than honoured the National Flag.

On the last occasion, the Government released political prisoners, only to show that they were not vindictive of the citizens. It is an open secret now, that some big leaders of the National Congress in the State were also responsible for that move.

With regard to the contention, that the place where the National Flag is hoisted at Shivapura, is a private place, the Government's view is that an open invitation to the public to participate in the flag hoisting function could by no means be construed to be a private function which is intended for purely and solely for party purposes.—United Press.

Samast Nagar Mandal Activities

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The annual general gathering of Samast Nagar Mandal, Bombay, was held on Friday, last, under the presidentship of Mr. Virendraral. C. Desai, ex-Mayor of Bhavnagar.

Mr. Desai, in his spiritual address to the gathering appealed to the audience to set aside all the unhearting traditions that had clung to the commodity, and tronden their viewpoint in the light of the reforms in the ever-progressing world.

After the president's speech a programme of garba and dance entertained the audience.

BENARES, April 16.—The epidemic of plague is prevailing virulently in Bhadohi district of the Benares, the number of deaths during the last month being 233. Most people in the affected aras have left their homes.—A. P.

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British Surrender To Mussolini

SGR. MUSSOLINI.

EASING THE TENSION

Rome-Berlin Axis Not Weakened

LONDON, April 16.

It is hoped and believed that the Anglo-Italian Agreement will bring to an end the Anglo-Italian tension and restore the historic friendship of the two countries. Many hope it will open an era of peace and understanding among Western Powers. It is expected that France will lose no time in establishing contact with Italy, and try to find a solution of the Franco-Italian problems.

ROME-BERLIN AXIS NOT WEAKENED

Italian comments on the Agreement emphasise that the Berlin-Rome Axis has in no way been weakened. Rome kept berlin 'au fait' with all that passed just as Britain kept France informed of the daily progress of the negotiations. Thus there has been the closest collaboration of four Great Powers, and there is little doubt that Anglo-German conversations will come in due course. The signature of the Agreement, the prospects of a stable Government in France, the growing strength of Britain's armaments coupled with the steadfast pursuit of European appeasement have produced in the opinion of very competent observers a prospect of lasting peace than any sequence of events—a situation more favourable to the prospects of lasting peace than any sequence of events for a long time past.

VIEW OF FRENCH LEFT CIRCLES

PARIS.—The Anglo-Italian Agreement is welcomed by a majority of the French men, though the Left circles object to the manner in which the negotiations were started, and express scepticism of any lasting good being achieved. It is pointed out that the French Government is prepared to follow the British lead in regard to the recognition of the annexation of Abyssinia, but wants first to come to an agreement with Italy similar to that of the Anglo-Italian.

MAX SCHMELING KNOCKS OUT S. DUDAS

HAMBURG, April 16.

In a 15-round bout, Max Schmeling (Germany) knocked out Steve Dudas (America) in the 5-round. Schmeling's is regarded as the training bout for the contest against Louis. Dudas received terrific punishment, and was down several times before the towel was thrown in the 5-round, as being counted out.

The American started briskly enough, but later he was mainly troubled by Schmeling's, searching left.

Schmeling is 13 stones and 12 pounds, and Dudas 13 stones and 12 and a half pound.—Reuter.

New Delhi, April 16.—The Government of India have been pleased to appoint Pandit Bisheswar Nath Rau, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur, as a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the Jodhpur Centre, for a period of three years with effect from March 28, 1938.—United Press.

Spain To Be Betrayed

Forces In Lybia To Be Reduced: Withdrawals Already Begun.

Britain To Secure Recognition Of Abyssianian Conquest By League

The Protocol records that the two Governments being animated by a desire to place their relations on a solid and lasting basis, and to contribute to the general cause of peace and security, have decided to undertake conversations.

The Protocol provides that the instruments attached should come into force on such a date as the Governments shall determine. It further states that upon the instruments taking effect, negotiations in which the Egyptian Government are invited to participate so far as they are concerned, shall be opened with a view to a definite agreement on the boundaries between Sudan, Kenya and British Somaliland on the one hand, and Italian East Africa on the other; and also in regard to trade and other relations between these territories.

DECLARATION REAFFIRMED

The Instruments attached to the Protocol reaffirm the Anglo-Italian Declaration of January 2, 1937, regarding the Mediterranean and also 'status quo' of Western Mediterranean. The two parties agree to a periodical exchange of information in regard to major prospective administrative movements or redistribution of their respective armed forces in their overseas territories, in or bordering the Mediterranean, Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, Egypt, Sudan, Italian East Africa, British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Tanganyika.

The parties also agree to notify each other in advance of any decision to provide for new naval or air bases in the East Mediterranean and the Red Sea or at the approaches thereto. The parties bind themselves to respect the integrity and Independence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and agree that their common interest is that no other Power should interfere.

LAKE TSANA

The position between Great Britain and Italy in regard to certain areas in Southern Arabia is clarified and regularised. This applies particularly to the Aden Protectorate where certain rights are guaranteed to Italy. Both Powers agree that neither will employ publicity or propaganda to injure the interests of other. The Italian Government reaffirm their previous assurances, fully conscious of their obligations towards the United Kingdom in the matter of the Lake Tansa.

The Egyptian Government have associated themselves with this Declaration. The Italian Government reaffirm their assurance that natives of Italian East Africa will not be compelled to undertake military duties other than local policing and territorial defence. Italy also undertakes to give free exercise of religion by British Nationals in Italian East Affica. Each party reaffirms their guarantees for the free use of the Suez Canal for all Powers.

REDUCING FORCES IN LYBIA.

In the exchange of letters, the Italian Government state that they have given orders for the diminution of their forces in Lybia, and that withdrawals have already begun at the rate of a thousand a week, and will continue at this rate until the peacetime strength is reached, constituting a reduction to half the forces in Lybia when conversations opened. Italy signifies her intention of acceding to the London Naval Treaty. The Italian Government confirm their adherence to the British formula for proportional evacuation of foreign volunteers from Spain, and pledge themselves to apply this evacuation at a moment to be determined by the Non-Intervention Committee, and undertake that if evacuation is not completed by the close of the Spanish War, all the remaining Italian volunteers will forthwith leave the Spanish territory, and all Italian war material will simultaneously be withdrawn.

Italy declares that she has no territorial or political aims and seeks no privileged economic position in Spain, the Balearic Islands. The Spanish possessions overseas, and the Spanish zone in Morocco, and has no intention of keeping any armed forces in these territories.

PRE-REQUISITE.

Here the British Government repeat that they regard the settlement of the Spanish question as a pre-requisite of the entry into force of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The British Government state that they intend at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations to clarify the situation of Ethiopia.

The Bon Voisinage Agreement provides for co-operation with a view to preventing evasion of anti-slavery laws in their respective territories or the enrolment of nationals of one Party in Native military formations of the other.—Reuter.

'HAPPY EASTER EGG

Sunday Press Welcomes Agreement

LONDON: April 17.

The Sunday Press welcome the Anglo-Italian Agreement as a happy Easter Egg for European politics.

The "Sunday Times" says Mr. Chamberlain's conciliatory approach finds its justification in the Agreement. The provisions, which will immediately be implemented amount to a marked improvement in Anglo-Italian and indeed, European outlook. Goodwill has been restored between the two countries, while the sources of persistent friction of recurrent danger have been eradicated from the international life.

So far from hindering Anglo-German understanding, the Agreement rather promotes a possibility of it. It seems likely to be followed by a Franco-Italian Agreement on somewhat similar lines; such a result will widen still further the area of international accord. Government's policy of appeasement has made a most auspicious beginning.

The "Observer" says this is the first big step towards European conciliation and will be of enormous consequence to the whole cause of Peace and Goodwill. During the past two years what poisoned the Italo-British relations and insinuated a sinister fear of war, was not a firm or a diagnosable issue in rival interests, but an emotional sense of resentment and moral indignation. The first lesson is that there must be a new league or no league. An obvious chance, now given to a dangerously complicated Europe, is that the four Powers on whom depends the Peace, should emulate the Anglo-Italian triumph and again attempt a Four-Power Pact. —Reuter's Special.

PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN.

CO-OPERATION AND NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS

Frontier Problems To Be Thrashed Out

LONDON, April 16.

Anglo-Italian-Egyptian Governments in Bon Voisinage Agreement, desiring to provide friendly relations in East Africa, undertake, in addition to proceeding in due course with the discussion of detailed questions connected with the frontiers between Italian East Africa and the Sudan, Kenya and British Somaliland, as provided in the Protocol, at all times to co-operate in the preservation of good and neighbourly relations between the territories, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to prevent raids or other unlawful acts of violence being carried out across frontiers of any of these territories.

Confirming the assurance given to the British Government with regard to Tsana, the Italian Government State that they are fully conscious of their obligations towards the British Government and that they had no intention whatever of overlooking or repudiating them.

The article dealing with the Red Sea Islands, given up by Turkey at Lausanne which did not comprise the territory of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, lays down that neither party shall establish Sovereignty, or erect fortifications or object to the presence of British officials at Kamaran, for the purpose of securing sanitary service for Mecca pilgrimage. The article, dealing with the Aden protectorate accords with the Italians' freedom of entry for trading so long as they observe the regulations laid down for foreigners.—Reuter.

KISANS ALREADY ON THEIR MARCH

LUCKNOW, April 17.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sangha, has postponed the proposed Kisan march before the Council Chamber on April 20 in view of Pandit Jawaharlal's statement.

But it is understood that the information was received too late by the Kisans in the outlying districts, who are already on their march.—A. P

Elections To Board Of Control For Cricket

Dr. Subbaroyan To Be President And Ranga Rao, Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 17.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, following new office-bearers were elected:—

Dr. Subbaroyan, Minister, Madras, President.

Mr. R. E. Grant-Gowan, Dr. Kanga and Sir Liaquat Hyat Khan, Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Z. R. Irani, Honorary Treasurer.

DELEGATES TO LONDON CONFERENCE.

Messrs. R. E. Grant-Gowan and De Mello, Delegates to the Imperial Cricket Conference in London, with Mr. U. N. Sen and Col. Rubie as substitute delegates.—A. P.

W. NEUSEL BEATS BEN FOORD

HAMBURG, April 16.

In a 12-round bout, Walter Neusel (Germany) beat Ben Foord (South Africa). In the 8-round, the referee disqualifying for an alleged low blow. Neusel, leaning across the ropes in the 8-round, was evidently hurt and the referee, stopped and disqualified Foord who is 14 stones and 12 pounds, and Neusel 14 stones and 8 pounds.

The German won every round except the second. Foord was definitely not in the same form as against Schneling. Neusel's form was a little better.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LONDON, April 16.

The death has occurred of the proprietor of the Circus, Bertram Mills.—Reuter.

"ONE OF GREATEST INSIDES EVER"

The death has occurred at Derby, from bronchitis, of the football player, Steve Bloomer, aged 64. Bloomer, who played mostly for Derby County, with a brief period for Middlesbrough, obtained 23 caps against Scotland, Wales and Ireland and was regarded as one of the greatest insides ever.—Reuter.

Indians Strengthen Anti-Imperialist Front

LABOURERS IN MALAYA STOP WORK ON JAPANESE IRON MINES

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

In the course of a Press statement, issued to-day, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, states:

Indian labourers in Malaya have stopped work on the Japanese iron mines of Malaya. This is a news that awakens in us proud hopes for the future of the world. The Indian people have, for the first time, demonstrated in their action the international unity of all anti Imperialist struggle.

There was a time when the Sikh soldiery was used to subdue China and the Near Eastern countries, but that age is almost past now. The sympathetic strike of the Indian labour in with the Chinese labour on the Japanese mines, introduces a new age of unity of forces of national freedom of the world.

Mr. Tan Kah Kee, President of the Overseas Chinese Association, writes from Singapore:—

"My colleagues and I will always remember with deep sense of gratitude to you and to your countrymen for the most friendly and cordial way in which you have responded to our appeal, for co-operation against Japan.

"We reciprocate your friendship and your goodwill. We are equally conscious of the ancient ties, both in culture and otherwise, that have for so long bound our nations together.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the Indian labourers in Malaya have gallantly responded to your appeal to resist from working on Japanese mines in place of Chinese labourers, who had, for patriotic reasons, struck work.

"This news appeared in both the Indian newspapers and in Chinese newspapers, and I can assure you that my countrymen in Singapore, Malacca, Johore and throughout Malaya and elsewhere are greatly indebted to you and your countrymen for their sympathies and co-operation in our struggle for national existence.

"On behalf of all the Chinese, I wish to thank you and all your countrymen for the friendship, sympathy and co-operation which you have shown us in this matter."
—United Press

NEW ERA OF CONFIDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP

Chamberlain's Felicitation To Duce

LONDON, April 16.

Immediately on the signature of the Anglo-Italian Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Signor Mussolini expressing his satisfaction that such a comprehensive Agreement has been reached. Mr. Chamberlain added: "I hope the Agreement, when it comes in full operation, will dispose of all outstanding points of difference between our two countries, and thereafter our relations will once again be firmly based on confidence and friendship, which have so long existed in the past."

Signor Mussolini has replied, warmly thanking Mr. Chamberlain and adding: "I am indeed glad that the Conversations have so happily ended. It is a pleasure to me to assure you that I sincerely appreciated the goodwill, cordial spirit and understanding which you have shown. To have settled in so frank and full a fashion the questions outstanding between us places the relations between England and Italy on a solid and durable basis. I am convinced that there will now be opened between the two countries a new period of confidence and friendship which is what you and I desire, and which accords with our traditional relationship."

Count Grandi called at 10 Downing Street to-night, when it is understood, he presented Mr Chamberlain a personal note from Signor Mussolini. A few minutes before Count Grandi called Mr. Chamberlain returned from the Chequers.

LORD PERTH AND CIANO CHEERED

ROME.—Owing to a large number of annexes it took 20 minutes for all the signatures to be affixed to the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The Egyptian Minister signed the annexes which concerned Egypt. Lord Perth when leaving Palazzo Chigi was cheered by a crowd of 2,000 people and Count Ciano was also cheered when he left.

"BIG EVENT IN THE WORLD"

BERLIN.—The signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement is described here as "a big event in European, possibly even in the world, politics overshadowing everything else."

"Der Angrieff" says that this is not yet the final and lasting revival of the historic Anglo-Italian friendship, but provides a basis on which good neighbourly relations can prosper between the two Empires of the Mediterranean". "Der Angrieff" draws attention to the emphasis in the Italian Press on the continued strength of the Berlin-Rome Axis

"GREAT SUCCESS OF DUCE"

"Deutsche-Allgemeinzeitung" has described the Agreement as a great success of Signor Mussolini —Reuter.

BAREILLY, April 15.—A number of public meetings were held during the week under the auspices of the Bareilly City and District Congress Committees in celebration of the National Week at various placed in the District and about 3,000 Congress members were enrolled.—A. P.

A.-I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Office-Bearers

NAGPUR, April 17.

It has been decided that United All-India Trade Union Congress will consist of the following office-bearers:—

President.—Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Mukundlal Sarcar, Aftab Ali and Jamnadas Mehta.

General Secretary.—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Assistant Secretaries.—Messrs. B. K. Mukherjee and S. V. Parulekar.

Treasurer.—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

The Red Flag divorced from the emblem of "sickle" and "hammer" will constitute the official flag of T. U. C. The General Council of T. U. C. will consist of 88 members.

The open session of United All-India Trade Union Congress will begin at 4 p.m. to-day under the presidentship of Dr. Suresh Banerjee. Over 200 delegates from both the sides have arrived.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

JUBBULPORE, April 17.

A Bench consisting of Mr. Justice R. E. Pollock and Mr. Justice H. G. Gruer of the Nagpur High Court have confirmed the death sentence passed by Mr. K. J. Athavale, extra Additional Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore, on Mst. Koli, who was charged with having murdered her husband Sudhao by mixing poison in his food.—United Press.

WHY NOT SUSPEND IT FOR A DAY?.

JUBBULPORE, April 17.

On behalf of the Muslims of Jubbulpore an application has been made to the District Magistrate, requesting him to suspend the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on April 22, so that they can observe their festival," Chhellam Sharif" by carrying lathis, 'alams' etc.

It has been pointed out that the Muslims behaved peacefully during the Muhurram, Holi and Ramnavami festivals and so there is no reason why the order should not be suspended for a day.—United Press.

Working Committee And Mysore Situation

BANGALORE, April 16.

It is understood that the Mysore situation will loom large at the discussion of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress when it meets next.

It will be recalled that at Delang Mr. T. Siddalingaiah, President of the Mysore Congress Committee, had an interview with Mahatmaji about the Mysore situation and Gandhiji stated that there was no objection to the State organisation retaining the name "Congress".

It is now felt in certain circles that this retention of the name may cause misunderstanding.—United Press.

JINNAH'S ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Plea For A Place In The Sun

(Contined from Page 1.)

salmans, while recognising their deep feelings and sharing their religious susceptibilities which I have no doubt are genuinely and deeply wounded, to realise that the way to settlement is not achieved by dictation from one community to the other. The Council of the All India Muslim League has already passed a resolution to which I would draw the attention of the delegates present here.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

We greatly deplore the communal riots that have taken place in the United Provinces and other Provinces. It is being publicly stated by the Congress Ministers in these provinces that the responsibility for these riots rests on the shoulders of the Muslim League. It is most deplorable that a Minister of the Government should make such loose and untrue statements. These allegations against the Muslim League are absoultely without any foundation and are being used as blind against the incapacity of the Congress Government in these Provinces to protect the lives and property of the people of the Province. All sorts of malicious propaganda is being carried out to discredit the Muslim League. But, God willing, the Muslim League in spite of all this will go on getting stronger every day.

A few months ago the Muslim Community was like no man's land but to-day it has come into its own and there is no power on earth that can now keep it dormant or inactive. The Musalmans have realized that their salvation lies in organizing themselves under the banner of the Muslim League and once they are organised they need fear no one.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL UPLIFT

Apart from the political programme, the urgent and the immediate need for us is to take steps and put into effect the economic, social and educational programme which was laid down by the Resolution of the All-India Muslim League at the last session. It is the economic and social uplift and the education of the people that constitute the true foundation of a nation or a community. I would therefore urge most strenuously upon leaders of various Provinces and the Provincial and the District Leagues that they should immediately take up various matters which will go to make a solid contribution towards the economic and social uplift of our people.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS.

Although some of the pronouncements of the President and other leaders of the Congress at Haripura created an impression of a really genuine desire for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question—and in pursuance of that Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have written to me and I have replied to those letters and the correspondence is yet going on—yet there is no slackening on the part of the Congress in the determination of their set purpose to annihilate every other party and particularly the All-India Muslim League.

The Congress attitude so far as can be summed up is first that the communal award must go lock, stock and barrel; secondly, that there must be no separate electorates and thirdly that there must be no differential franchise and if possible there should be no reservation of seats for any community. The result of this will be obvious, viz. that Mussalmans will be wiped out from securing any adequate representation either in the legislatures or in the municipal, local and district boards, as it happened in Bihar recently since the Government have removed even the existence of cumulative voting which existed before they assumed office.

PAPER RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress resolutions about fundamental rights and declarations with regard to religion culture and language are nothing but paper resolutions. There is not the slightest doubt that most aggressive attitude was taken up by the Congress Government on the threshold of their assuming office and they endeavoured to impose the Bande Mataram song in the Legislatures and after much bitterness and opposition it has been dropped. They are pursuing a policy of making Hindustani compulsory language which must necessarily, if not completely destroy, at any rate vitally undermine, the spread of the development of Urdu and what is worse still is that Hindi with its Hindu Sanskritous literature and philosophy and ideals will and must necessarily be forced upon the Muslim children and students. In various parts of India serious difficulties are put in the way of Muslims enjoying liberty of observing their religious rights freely.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE

It is one thing to make every high sounding declarations such as the Congress are in the habit of making and the Working Committee repeating them, but it is another thing how to translate them into action and so far the Congress are preaching one thing and practising just the contrary. The President of the Congress, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, having quoted these paper Resolutions about so-called protection of religion culture and language proceeded to state:

"The time is opportune for renewing our efforts for the final solution of the problem. I believe I am voicing the feelings of all Congressmen when I say that we are eager to do our very best to arrive at an agreed solution consistent with the fundamental principles of nationalism."

LIFE AND DEATH QUESTION.

How I wish he was speaking on behalf of all the Congressmen as he believed he was. It is no use masquerading under the name of nationalism. Congress is a Hindu body mainly. It is begging the whole question to say that we are eager to do our very best to arrive at an agreed solution and qualify it by saying "consistently with the fundamental principles of nationalism" as if the Muslim League was opposed to the fundamental principles of nationalism Muslims have made it clear more than once that besides the question of religion, culture, language and personal laws, there is another question equally of life and death for them and that their future destiny and fate are dependent upon their securing definitely their political rights, their due share in the national life, the government and the administration of the country. They will fight for it till the last ditch and all the dreams and notions of the Hindu Raj must be abandoned. They will not be submerged or dominated and they will not surrender so long as there is life in them.

COMPLETE EQUALITY.

The Muslim League claims the status of complete equality with the Congress or any other organisation and we have our problem to solve. We have under the present conditions to organise our people for building up Muslims masses for a better world and for their immediate uplift, social and economic, and we have to formulate plans of constructive and ameliorative character which would give them immediate relief from the poverty and wretchedness from which they are suffering more than any other sections of people in India.

PLACE IN SUN.

I welcome a policy of live and let live. I welcome an understanding in matters economic and political. But we cannot surrender, submerge or submit to the dictates or the ukase of the High Command of the Congress which is developing into a totalitarian and authoritative caucus functioning under the name of the Working Committee and aspiring to the position of a Shadow Cabinet of a future Republic. The Muslim League is not only carrying on a struggle for the Muslims but it maintains that all other important minorities must have the same sense of security and a place in the sun of India where they will enjoy the rights and privileges as free citizens and not be ground down by caste tyranny and caste rule.

In my opinion the Congress is making one of the greatest blunders by pursuing its present policy. The High Command of the Congress has no policy except opportunism and arrogance and are utilising their organisation because it happens to be to-day the largest and most powerful to treat every other party with contempt and they imagine that they have already become the Rulers of India. It is astounding that they believe that they have conquered six Provinces absolutely and in the seventh they have a dominant voice as the majority in the Coalition of the North West Frontier Province are Congressmen and they talk of the drums beating and they believe that it won't be very long before the remaining four Provinces will fall before the Conquering Heroes of the High Command of the Congress.

NO HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

But to the Mussalmans I say that they must realise that there cannot be any honourable settlement between two parties when one claims to be superior to the other and has for its aim and object the domination and dictation of the other. Honourable settlement can only be achieved between equals and unless the two parties learn to respect and fear each other there is no solid ground for any settlement. Besides even if a settlement does come, unless the Mussalmans are fully organised and have forged sanctions behind them as well as the solid and united backing behind them, the agreements, pacts or treaties can only be treated as a scrap of paper unless they can be enforced by power from behind, which will see that the terms are carried out and maintained.

FINAL APPEAL.

Therefore my appeal to the Mussalmans is 'Don't depend upon anybody.' You must depend upon your own inherent strength and the Mussalmans have not yet realised what power and strength they possess if they were properly mobilised as one solid people. We have to go through a great deal of spade work and suffering. Our opponents will use all possible means of suppression They may practise tyranny and may persecute us; but I am confident that we shall emerge out of that ordeal better, stronger than we have ever been.

REPRESENTATION TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League which met at eleven this morning under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, discussed for about two hours the question of representation to the All-India Council from Provinces where elections under the new constitutions had failed.

As regards Bengal, the Council has accepted a list of hundred members submitted by the Provincial League Secretary, while the Punjab's case had to be postponed till to-morrow, as no agreed list could be submitted by that province. Mr. Jinnah will meet Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and other Punjab delegates to-morrow morning, when an agreed list drawn up by the various groups in the Punjab is expected to be submitted to Mr. Jinnah for acceptance.

To-morrow the Council will discuss the Shahidgunj problem, which will be one of the important subjects before the special session.—A. P.

"FIGHT ISLAM'S BATTLE ALONE"

Fazlul Huq Welcomes Delegates

CALCUTTA, April 17.

"We Muslims of India must stand on our own legs and fight our battles alone. Let us once and for all abandon all hope of protection through so-called safeguards in constitution" observed Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal welcoming Delegates to the special session of All-India Moslem League to-night. He added that they must shape their own destiny unaided by any outside authority and in spite of their political opponents. British authority in India, he said had indeed ceased to function and the sceptre was slipping off fast from British hands. The British believed that their commercial interests would be best served through alliance with Congress and therefore they were anxious for that alliance. Their guarantees to minorities and particularly to the Muslims of India had proved to be shallow through and through. The sooner we cease to rely on them, the better. We must fight the battle of Islam alone and with our own resources."

The first problem of the Moslems, Mr. Huq continued, was to find some means of getting redress for the wrong done to them by Communal Award. This had reduced Moslem majorities to minorities. Their second problem was to devise means to bring their folly and their guilt home to the Muslims who had been deceived by high sounding but insincere promises of Congress which betrayed the Moslem cause by deserting the community and joining hands with its avowed opponents in order to serve their own selfish ends. If it had been a question of fighting the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha only then, surely all their designs and all their tactics would have been of little avail against the United Front of Islam

"A REVELATION"!

Mr. Huq continued: before I resume my seat I wish to make here and now a revelation to you and to the world at large. Congress, has, during recent months again and again made overtures to me offering me a premiership in a Congress-Coalition Cabinet in Bengal. If I had responded to those overtures, I would have still been Premier and continued to be so, perhaps, for an indefinitely long period. But such a premiership would have been no better and no more real than the kingship of Shah Alam or Nizamat of Mir Jafar, had I thus signed with my own hands the death warrant of Islam, with what face would I have stood before my Maker and his Prophet on the day of final reckoning? But let it not be supposed that I am prepared to agree to work with Congress on the following terms:

First, the Congress should come to an honourable mutual understanding with the Muslim League and reshuffle its Ministries in various Provinces in coalition with the League parties in the respective legislatures.

Second, the Congress should come to an honourable agreement with the League in matters of appointments to Public Services and in matters pertaining to the social and cultural life of the Muslim people.

Third, the Congress should mediate in the Shahidganj question between the Muslims and the Sikhs and bring about a settlement which will be acceptable to both communities and which will ensure peace and cessation of the present unrest. But it is useless in the light of past experience for Muslims to expect from the Congress anything like a fair and equitable treatment."

Finally, Mr. Huq contrasted the condition of Muslims in Congress Provinces with that of Hindus, living in non-Congress Provinces; and said that, while in Congress Provinces riot after riot had laid the countryside waste and Muslim life, limb and property had been lost and blood had freely flown, here in Bengal not one head had been broken, nor one drop of blood shed. He added: "I assure you that our treatment of minorities in our charge is such that the Congress Ministries may well take a leaf out of our book and emulate our example."—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ed was diffusion of knowledge and scientific technique of Birth Control.

"REMEDY FOR GODS".

Only the other day, Prof. Radha Kamal Mukherjee continued, the Premier stressed the possibility of continence as a sure panacea for the ills of overpopulation. With all respect he would say that continence as a remedy for population restriction was the remedy for the Gods not for men and far less to the Indian rural masses, steeped in ignorance and poverty, masses whose nervous organism was at a low ebb owing to prolonged malnutrition. In the face of this situation to ask the people to adopt the principle of Brahmacharya, was as absurd and preposterous as to ask the Chinese to adopt the theory of non-resistance in the face of present Japanese aggression.

Without the diffusion of the knowledge of Birth Control to every Indian villager, the change of political power which they had asked for, would exclusively benefit the Urban classes at the cost of the rural masses.

TOWARDS FASCISM!

Socialism would not have a ghost of a chance and there would be so much social disorganisation India would slowly but inevitably drift towards Fascism or some other form of totalitarian Government. The present rate at which the population was growing, made our political future full of grave risks and uncertainties.

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn said that an overwhelming number of Indian women were in favour of regulating or controlling births. The public could rely on the All-India Women's Conference in this regard rather than all the Premiers put together. In India 10 per cent of the maternity cases, meant a sentence of death upon women and pregnency was the most dangerous occupation and woman should have a voice in the matter.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in his concluding remarks, disagreed with Begum Hamid Ali that the amended "Sarda" Act would in any way help the checking of growth of population. It might stop child-marriages, but it would not stop the rise in population.

ILLITERACY & PREJUDICE.

The greatest obstacle in this country against the spread of Birth Control reform were, illiteracy and the prejudice on the part of men and women of character and ability.

He observed that unless men also co-operated, the task would be too much for women. He hoped that a day would soon come, when Governments, while providing Hospitals and midwives for the benefit of the villagers, would also see that they kept Birth Control clinics for their use.

Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria proposed a vote of thanks.

INDIA'S FREEDOM, QUESTION OF TIME

Subhas Bose's Exhortation To Scottish Churches College Students

CALCUTTA, April 16.

An exhortation to the students to pursue a life of adventure in preference to stereotyped one, which is prescribed for them in this country as a sequel to age-long enslavement, was given by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the students of the Scottish Churches College, from where he had graduated.

"Think of yourselves in terms of free men in a free country," continued Mr. Bose "India is going to be free. There is no doubt about that. It is only a question of time. If you consider the world situation to-day in relation to India, you cannot come to any other conclusion."

OATEN INCIDENT RECALLED

Referring to the hitch between the College authorities and the Students' Union over the question of presenting him with an address of welcome—which was followed by the students going on strike—, Mr. Bose observed that in 1917, when he was expelled from the Presidency College as a sequel to the historic Oaten incident, the hospitality of this College was not denied to him. But he was surprised to learn that on the present occasion, the doors of his own College were changed against him.

Incidentally, he also recalled the incidents which happened in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of the Scottish Churches College in 1927, when the College authorities agreed to the demands formulated by the former students of the College, namely, that the Viceroy will not be invited to preside over the function and that the Union Jack will not be hoisted over the College premises, whereupon he (Mr. Subhas Bose) and other ex-students participated in that celebration.

In the circumstances he added it was, indeed, surprising that the students of this Collge had to meet with so much obstruction on the present occasion to gain their point, whereby they had come into a line with the students of other free countries. —United Press.

Kahdro-Nawabshah Railway Line

KARACHI, April 16.

It is understood that the Government of Sind have decided that Kahdro-Nawabshah Railway line should pass through all three rival claimants namely Shahpur Chakar, Pritamabad (Sugar Factory) and Jam Saheb.

This will mean a detour of seven to eight miles but it is claimed that much of the land which will have to be taken over for the railway track is owned by the Government and would result in considerable saving in the capital cost, as compared with the route originally suggested which passed only through Pritamabad. The Sind Government have agreed to pay four per cent on the outlay and are not prepared to any other condition imposed by the Railway Board.

It is likely that villages on the original route between Shahpur Chakar and Nawabshah will be provided with feeder roads linking them with principal railway stations.—A. P.

Mr. Munshi At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 16.

Minister Munshi attended mass drill of primary school boys and distributed prizes of Municipal School Board on Saturday morning. In a brief reply to the report read by the School Board Chairman, the Minister advised them to introduce compulsory primary education, without incurring additional expenditure.

Mr. Munshi visited the Taluka Congress Committee office and there granted interviews to merchants and other citizens. He spent nearly three hours in the criminal tribes settlement. After dinner Minister granted interviews to officers in the local Power House. He then attended an "At Home" given by the Hubli Bar Association.

As he was ill, he cancelled all further programmes of his present tour and left Hubli for Bombay by mail to-day evening

Rao Bahadur Chitale also returned from Hubli with Mr. Munshi.

SELF-CONTROL FOR GODS ONLY!

Prof. Mukherjee Criticises Premier Kher's Views

THE HON. MR. B. G. KHER'S REFERENCES TO BIRTH-CONTROL IN TERMS OF DISAPPROVAL ELICITED A SPIRITED REJOINDER FROM THE SPEAKERS AT A PUBLIC MEETING AT THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, ON SUNDAY, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POPULATION AND FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who presided over the meeting observed that, if economy was taught in every human activity and in every human institution, he failed to see why people should not be asked to limit the size of their families well within their means.

Remedy For Gods!

Prof. Radha Kamal Mukherjee considered that the remedy of continence was a remedy for the Gods, and not for the masses, who were steeped in ignorance and poverty. To preach to them the principles of Brahmacharya was as absurd and preposterous as asking China to adopt non-resistance in the face of present Japanese aggression.

Prof. Mukherjee sounded a warning that the increasing social disorganisation due to over-population, would exclusively benefit the urban classes and thus would pave the way for Fascism in India or for some other totalitarian State.

SIR COWASJI EXPLAINS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding, explained the objects of the meeting. There was no objection, he said, on the part of any one, if any persons wished to have as many children as they liked. But they did not wish that people should have more children than the people themselves wanted to have. They were accustomed to hear of the saying "cut your coat according to your cloth." They had seen a nation preaching economy to its Governments and to its institutions for the benefit of the whole nation. Why then should the nation be deprived of the benefit of economy in a more important sphere of life, so that the nation might not grow larger than the country could hold.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Wattal speaking on population and unemployment said that everyone was agreed that the present problems facing the country were of poverty and unemployment. Unemployment was growing to a serious extent and it was a manysided problem.

It was not susceptible of solution by any single line of approach. It had been found that with the growth of population there had been an increase in unemployment also. He would not say that the one was connected with the other. In 1901 the unemployed population was 7½ millions. In 1931 it had increased to 17 3/4 millions and this was only among the male population in this country.

Agricultural production had not increased while population had increased. The area growing food-crops had decreased while the non-food crops had kept pace with the growth of population.

But the food-crops area had not kept pace with the growth of population, at any rate, since 1921.

Government of Bombay had appointed a Committee to enquire into the economic and industrial condition of the province. This might be a move in the right direction but with all the deference, he would say that this enquiry would not carry them far, unless the question of industrial and economic development was related to the question of the growth of population.

MATERNITY MORTALITY.

Begum Hamid Ali referred to the serious problem of maternity mortality and suggested that young girls should not be allowed to become mothers. She thought that the population should be taught the importance of Eugenics and sterilisation. Now that he Sarda Act had been amended she hoped child marriages would be a matter of the past.

POPULATION PROBLEMS.

Professor Radha Kamal Mukherjee dealt with the political and social aspect of the population problem.

More significant in its social and economic aspects than the transfer of political power into the hands of the Indians was the silent, unsuspected and uninterrupted growth of the population. The increase of population was not merely a political danger, but it had also been causing a social and economic crisis of the first magnitude. In the year 1600, Indians numbered 100 million. In 1850 the number rose to 150 millions. In 1884 it was 254 millions and in 1931 the number was 353 millions; at present the population would be about 380 millions.

This phenomenal growth of population meant serious overcrowding in agriculture and increased dependence on farming. In 1891 the population dependent on agriculture was 67 per cent. In 1931 it rose to 73 per cent. Along with this increase in pressure another process, namely, the uneconomic fragmentation of land into tiny holdings had been going on, due in the first instance to population pressure and to the peculiar inheritance laws in this country.

The first symptom of growth in the population was the worsening of the food situation Population had increased by 20 per cent. while the area under rice cultivation increased only by 10 per cent. There was no increase in the wheat area at all, while the production of cheap millets had almost doubled This meant that the masses were getting impoverished, depending more and more on cheap foodstuffs.

In contrast to this position, the cheap millets were being ousted in Japan and rice and wheat were cultivated to a larger extent.

Another symptom was the complete absence of agricultural surplus. Intensive farming had been jeopardised. As a result of all these factors, the agricultural surplus was very little or nil in times of scarcity. There was a direct relationship between agricultural conditions and birth-rate and mortality.

There was an unfavourable reaction on distribution of wealth. The agricultural population which was also most focused, was subjected to severe economic pressure and rack-renting, and so far all attempts towards legislation had been frustrated.

And the industrial classes gained a distinct advantage over the agricultural population in the villages.

PROBABLE REACTIONS.

On account of the present situation, he thought that three reactions would follow.

Firstly, an agrarian communism was bound to spread like wild fire on the universal greed coupled with distress of the masses

Secondly there would be a necessity for legislation for reduction in rents, for reduction of indebtedness and for the curtailment of the rates of interest and for the security of tenure. Already legislation was on the anvil in several provinces towards this end.

Thirdly, there would be more insistent demand for education and provision against unemployment.

GROUPING OF POPULATION.

Prof Mukherjee divided the population into age-groups. The minor age-group (1-10 years) which showed an increase till 1921-22, and the increase in minority groups (1-10 years and 10 to 15 years) meant that every Government was faced with the problem of illiteracy.

The other group (15 to 40 years) which was also on the increase, implied the magnitude of agricultural and industrial unemployment. Every Government in this country was tackling these problems. But whatever schemes they might visualise, nothing could be of use in the long run, because population would outrun the capacity for education, for sanitation and for agricultural and industrial employment.

The speaker referred to the contention of the Hindus in provinces where they were in a minority and where they were afraid of imposing any restriction on the growth of the population. He would tell the Muslims, who, it was said, had no restriction on account of ignorance and polygamy, that the increase in population if unrestricted, would mean that their rate of literacy and survival strength would diminish. The Muslims might not forget that their political domination, could never be a justification for community suicide. The abnormal political situation arising out of the special representation of castes and communities which were less advanced but were more fecund, would delay a sane population adjustment in the country.

He felt that the political concessions earned after a hard struggle by our political leaders, would be dissipated and frittered away in the clash between the Urban classes and the rural masses, between the "Haves" and the "Have-nots". And in many provinces, they saw the revolt of the peasants against the Congress Governments themselves.

In the world population conference the sovereign remedy suggest-

(Continued in Col. 4.)

Science and Industry

Research On Medicinal Alkaloids For Industrial Use

Work Of A. & U. Tibbi College Institute Reviewed

DELHI, (By Mail.)

The annual report of the Director, Research Institute, A. and U. Tibbi College Delhi gives an account of the work done during 1937, and briefly discusses the value of the results obtained since the opening of the Institute in 1930. Apart from a study of the active constituents of a number of highly potent medicinal plants like Bhilawan (Semicarpus Anacardium) Chaksu (Cassia Absus Linn) etc. especial attention has been devoted to the investigation of Rauwolfia Serpentina (Chhota chand) and Kurchi bark alkaloids from chemotherapeutic and industrial stand points. The Ajmaline series of alkaloids from Rauwolfia Serpentina, named after the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, has aroused great interest in medical circles in India and abroad, as it is proving very effective in the treatment of violent types of insanity and chronic insomnia, and as a vauable general sedative.

KURCHI ALKALOIDS.

"On Kurchi alkaloids" the report says "we have thus far published eleven research papers dealing in a very detailed manner with the isolation and synthesis of various alkaloids, based on a study of their chemical constitution. As a result of these investigations we have on the one hand succeeded in increasing the yield of the chief active principle, conessine, from 0.1 to 0.8 per cent., and on the other in chemically transforming conessine to a product, isoconessine, which has been found to be less toxic to the mamlalian heart and 2½ and 8 times more potent in destroying amoeba Proteus and Paramoecium Caudatum respectively." Iso-conessine is thus expected to prove much safer and more effective in combating amoebic dysentry than any other Kurchi product in the market. The pharmacology and therapeutics of these alkaloids are being systematically investigated by Colonel Chopra.

NEED FOR PHARMACOLOGICAL UNIT.

The report notes the urgency of adding a pharmacological unit and a manufacturing annexe to the Research Institute, which would enable the research products to be made into a rich source of income for the Institute. The estimated initial cost of these two sections are given as Rs. 15,000 and 25,000 respectively.

It is further suggested that the chemical section of the Institute should be especially strengthened to undertake the investigation of drugs used by Hakims and Vaids in the treatment of tubercular infection. It is stated that the Institute's work on conessine, the chief alkaloid of the Kurchi bark was mainly actuated by finding of Professor E. Hesse of Breslau that it destroys the Tubercle bacillus in very large dilutions. It is claimed that this detailed work and the investigations in Bhilawan, which is the chief ingredient in some indegenous preparations for tubercular patients, entitle the Research Institute to suitable support from the King-Emperor's Anti-tuberculosis Fund. It is pointed out that "no other Ayurvedic or Unani institution is carrying out any scientific research in medicinal plants, and if the help of the indegenous systems is to be utilised in this campaign, as it should be, the Tibbi College Research Institute has the strongest claims to financial assistance for developing its work in this direction. The expenditure already incurred on the Research Institute and amounting approximately to Rs. 1,44,000 (Appendix E) lends further support to our claims for financial assistance from the Government."

The report also suggests the inclusion of the Research Institute in the Delhi University's projected scheme of Federation as a seat of research in chemistry for the awarding of Ph. D. and research M. Sc. degrees. It is reported that some of the research students of the Institute have already obtained their doctorate from the Muslim University and Madras University and two more will be shortly submitting their doctorate thesis on the basis of the work done in the Institute. If the Institute is affiliated to the Delhi University with this aim it is expected that "the Institute will draw many more voluntary research scholars, and we will get an opportunity not only of greatly widening our scope of work but also of training a large body of students in a field of research, which is very much neglected in India and is yet of the utmost importance to the country.

FAVOURABLE OPINIONS.

The report also reproduces some very favourable opinions on the work of the Institute from Indian and foreign scientists. Professor G. Barger writes "I feel I must acknowledge your reprints on Holarrhena alkaloids etc. by more than the usual printed card. I am interested in all your work on alkaloids, ... I hope you will not have to justify the excellence of your work by financial results. You are doing far more; by putting sound chemical work into the investigation of your native drugs you are filling up a gap of long standing, which will certainly tell in the long run."

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
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PRESIDENT OF GOUDIA MISSION IN BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent.)

The Gaudiya Mission, which is propagating the teaching of Mahaprabhu Sri Krishna-Chaitanya was founded by His Divine Grace Paramahansa Srimat Bhakti-Siddhanta Saraswati Go-Swami Maharaj in 1912 with its Headquarters at Sridham Mayapur, in Bengal, the birth-place of Sri Chaitanya Deva. The activities of the mission have spread rapidly and have resulted in the establishment of sixty-four different Maths in all parts of India, Burma and England for imparting, free of cost, regular training and instructions in spiritual living. The Bombay Gaudiya Math was established in 1933, and is now located in Kalyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

Srimat Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhusan Goswami Maharaj succeeded to the Headship in January 1937, on the passing away of the founder President of the mission.

The career of the present Head of the Gaudiya Mission has been that of an ideal and absolutely selfless servant of his most illustrious Master, the late President of the Mission. He identified himself completely with the activities of His Master with the sincere conviction that the credit for any merit that he possessed was wholly due to his Master. But the services which he rendered to his Master in the production of his immense literary works were both those of a deeply trusted colleague as well as an indispensable assistant. The range of the Shastric learning of the present Head of the Gaudiya Mission is in every way worthy of his great predecessor. The literary output of the Mission has not suffered any diminution in either quality or volume since his accession to the pontifical seat.

"TERROR OF UNREPENTENT EVIL-DOERS

His Divine Grace Paramahansa Srimat Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhusan Goswami Maharaj who has just completed his forty-fourth year. He has been a life long celebate and an ideal Brahmachari distinguished alike for his child-like unassuming simplicity of manners as well as severest inner detachment from every form of worldliness. He has always been a terror of unrepentent evil-doers and hypocrites, but extremely tender to all who are not avowed enemies of God and man.

It is not possible for any earthly language to express the spiritual quality of the bonafide Acharya who teaches the true religion by living up to his teaching in every detail of his conduct. Those who suppose that personal contact with the Acharya can be replaced by the study of his books may be reminded of the constant admonition of the late Head of the Gaudiya Mission to the effect that religious truth can never be really learnt except by the method of personal communion with the living source viz. the bonafide teacher of religion. No book can be a substitute for living spiritual personality.

Srimat Ananta Vasudeo is now staying at the Bombay Gaudiya Math on a short visit. This is his first visit to Bombay after the assumption of spiritual Headship of the Gaudiya Mission. He is accompanied by Professor N. K. Sanyal and a small party of devotees. He arrived in Bombay last morning from Delhi. He had been to Hardwar for directing the holding of a theistic exhibition on the occasion of the Kumbha Mela. His visit to Bombay is characteristically unexpected and informal.

UNITED INDIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MADRAS, April 14.

The importance of non-life insurance is being increasingly recognised in India in recent times; its value in modern social economy can hardly be exaggerated. There is no industrial undertaking or commercial activity that does not rely on insurance as its handmaid. The formation of the United India Fire and General Insurance Company is therefore, welcomed.

The United India Life Insurance Company has promised support to the promotors in regard to both capital and organisation of the new company and has also offered to subscribe for shares in the company to the extent of Rs. 75,000. It is proposed that the company should carry on fire, marine, motor and accident insurance business or such classes of the same as may be convenient for the present and gradually extend its activities.

The Company has an influential Board of Directors who may be relied on to give the correct lead in business organisation and make the working of the company the success that it deserves.

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, but the present issue is limited to 300,000 shares.

The Population Scare

(Continued from Page .6)

tions when he agreed with Dr. Short who called epidemics the "correctives of the redundance of mankind." The "periodical return of epidemics" on which Dr. Short relied so much could as well have proved a dependance on the conjunctions of planets. There is no fatality by which density of population brings disease germs. Small-pox in Europe, to which Malthus makes pointed reference did not increase with increase of population. Malaria, which levies the largest toll on life in Ceylon prevails in depopulated areas. Considering our knowledge of preventive medicine and the effectiveness of the collective will where men congregate, we can maintain that disease is less when population is more. Both in Europe and India the expectation of life increased with the increase of population It is amusing to hear ultra-Malthusians talk as if Nature had entered into a covenant not to send epidemics, earthquakes and floods if men would merely castrate themselves!

Population And Standard Of Living

Another typical fallacy is that the increase of population lowers the standard of living. If you visit an isolated village of thirty inhabitants you will see hovels with the plinth not raised above the level of the ground so that water oozes up and reptiles creep in. Father, mother and grown-up children will live in one room like swine. But a village of three thousand inhabitants has houses. Does it increase pressure on the soil to raise the plinth and keep it clean? Malthus was right; the pressure of population is on food. The amenities and activities which make life beautiful do not materially add to that pressure. As Spann puts it, in order that there may be men at all, there must be several men.

The more numerous a society, the more efficient the methods of production and distribution. The lonely savage must work all day and watch all night to preserve his life, but the civilised man need work only a few hours. It is not the struggle for existence but the struggle for superiority which becomes intense with the growth of population. We confuse the two with the result that, as explained in my article 'The Problem of Population' in the "Bombay Chronicle", (Sunday Edn. Feb. 23, 1936) those who fail in the money-hoarding competition are condemned to starve in the midst of plenty. Such an economic environment creates the illusion that, if population is checked, life will become comfortable. Stated in terms of individualistic economics, this illusion becomes the theory that the optimum is that population which brings the highest 'per capita' dividend.

The failure of our economic theory and practice to keep pace with changes in the methods of production is at the root of most of our problems. The savage who lived on oysters picked on the sea-shore needed the whole island for himself, but the owner of the machine which cultivates two square miles does not need so much land to support himself. Men must realise that money exists for man, not men for money. We are not economic animals but social beings; and, when we yield to our true nature problems like unemployment will be automatically solved. Readers interested in this line of thought may refer to Prof. Fairchild's paper in the Proceedings of the World Population Conference, and to the concluding portion of my paper read at the Indian Population Conference, printed in "The Modern Review" March 1936. Here I only state that birth-control solves no problems.

Scares

Just as communal riots are caused by rumours, most of our problems are created by panicky speculations about the population problem. Here is an extract from the Assam Census Report:—

"Wheresoever the carcase, there will the vultures be gathered together....In fact the way in which they (Bengalis) have seized upon the vacant areas in the Assam valley seems almost uncanny." In Assam, Burma, F.M.S., South Africa and Ceylon it is only a fraction of the wealth he himself creates that the immigrant enjoys; judged by any standard, immigration has been a blessing; yet pseudo-Malthusians, conjuring with the picture of future over-population and conflict of interests, have roused a state of mind in which men cannot reason. The delusion, of which most of the literature on population is a rationalisation has produced two myths; one typified by Lynch law, and the second by the argument that, because a century ago a certain person planted a certain flag in Australia, other races have no right to set foot there. The population at present is inadequate even to take a survey of the resources, but the Malthusians have warned them that a dog-in-the-manger policy is in the interests of their great grandchildren! All over the world, the false economic doctrine, on which birth-control propaganda is mainly based has engendered an attitude of fear and jealousy, intolerance and hate.

Communalism

India, having tried race-harmony in the past, is now peculiarly menaced. Communalism, which is of recent growth, can be summed up thus: the Muslim communalist feels that the inefficient Hindu had better die out, and the Hindu communalist, that the intruder Muslim had better clear out, so that India might have the ideal population. Some want communities provinces and classes to maintain the present ratios.

This gives an inkling into the psychology of birth-control. A man with an annual income of Rs. 10,000 says, "I don't want more than two sons, because, unless I can afford to send them to Oxford, how can they secure decent jobs and maintain our standard of living?" He wants to protect his boys from competition by maintaining the class-system which, perhaps, is the root cause of poverty. Advocates of birth-control are preventing an attack on the true problem by trailing a red herring across the track.

Poverty is a problem of production and distribution. Birth-control evades the latter issue. As regards production, the chief incentive to hard work and frugality is the expectation of children. But when people can prevent births, the tendency will be to work less and waste more Further, the desire to limit population is the desire to lessen competition; the very mentality which makes a man plead, "Appoint me as a surgeon though I know no surgery, because I am the only candidate from my province and my community." This retards the development of skill; and so we may be strangled by the nations who develop skill by living strenuously.

An "Ancient Disease"

Easy solutions are not always the best. Birth-control propaganda seems to be altruistic, but its appeal is to the individual's love of ease It is convenient to have only five children; but it is more convenient to have none! During the decay of Rome, in spite of state-aid to encourage marriage and population, marriages became fewer till the unmarried considerably exceeded the married. Malthus observes with indignation and disgust that the Romans paid no heed to the appeal to beget children, "to have more regard for lasting security than for transient pleasures." Let us not be eager to advocate what may be convenient to the individual and costly to the race. Planned population is one thing, the opening of birth-control clinics is a different thing.

Birth-control is not a modern remedy; it is an ancient disease. The savages of New Holland allowed plurality, of wives, but only the first bore children. Malthus refers to the wide-spread prevalence of pre-marital sex experiences, trial marriages, abortions, infanticides and post-marital sterility among savages The readiness to meet economic problems by limiting births is always evinced by weak decaying races. As England's glory was heralded by a rise of the birth-rate, our increase indicates that India is on the eve of a revival. Shall we now cauterize the buds of the tree of life and drive the sap elsewhere, or shall we courageously march forward? Exponents of the Dismal Science advise us to retreat in panic, but my appeal is "Hearken not to counsels of despair."

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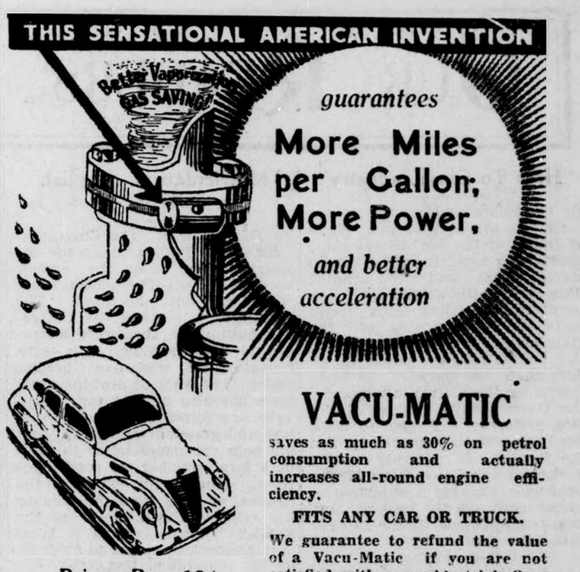

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Help To Glass Industry"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" of the 5th instant there appeared a news from its Delhi correspondent under the heading 'Help to the Glass Industry.' The purport of the whole thing seems to belittle the agitation of the glass makers in India for protection and to lead the public to believe that the purpose is being served by these stray attempts of the Government's Industrial Research Bureau. I have to point out here that an improved type of the furnace is already being worked at the Ogale Glass Works, Ogalevadi, showing a reduction of 25 per cent in the coal account. But in the meanwhile the rates of coal have gone up from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 6-12-0 per ton and the plight of the glass makers in India is what it was before! Similarly about soda. A saving of a pound or two in soda would at the most mean a reduction of 5 per cent in the expense of that material but the monopolists of this stuff viz. the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Limited have increased their rate from Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 5-10-0 a cwt. i.e. by nearly 25 per cent. So where will the glass makers be under these circumstances even after putting in the improved type of the furnace? It is not that the glass makers are loth to introduce improvements but due to continuous competition with similar products of foreign countries having a low exchange like Japan they have been reduced to the worst plight and have absolutely no staying power to undertake fresh capital expenditure. I have shown above that the fluctuations in the rates of coal and soda are such that they work out to a greater extent than the economies expected out of the new furnace. This does not mean that there should be no improvements. There should be improvements and the glass makers of the country will be thankful to the Bureau for what it is doing. But these stray attempts are not expected to fill the place of protection which is the only thing needed at the moment to put the Indian Glass Manufacturers on their legs.—Yours, etc.

S. D. PADHYE.

Ogalewadi, April 16.

Hindu Muslim Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the Muslim representatives in the Legislative Houses are again and again complaining, that they are suspicious of the majority community, and that, the majority community has not behaved in a way to gain the confidence of the Muslims. Are they fair in these indictments? Can they bring forward facts and incidences to justify their apprehensions? I think no. The Congress seems to be genuinely making an effort to befriend the Muslims. The cry of Islam in danger, though getting less frequent, has not altogether died out. As a member of the Indian Christian community—a community which is much smaller than the Muslims—I do not think that Christianity in India would be ever wiped out or would be ever endangered. I believe that the Indian Christian community would make its definite contribution to build up the new India. It is a defeatist mentality to think that Islam would be in danger, and that they should organise themselves on a communal basis. We would be ignoring altogether human history and human psychology if we fail to realise that all that we think, speak, and do have their repercussions. "As you sow, so shall you reap" is eternally true.

I think that the Muslim Mass contact programme of the Congress is a move in the right direction. They have got to go in the spirit of sacrifice to the Muslim brethren and win their confidence and friendship. With the same spirit of sacrifice they have got to work among labour both Hindus and Muslims in our cities. The Congress would be only true to its principles of non-violence if it succeeds in raising an army of volunteers, who would be prepared even to lay down their lives for the cause of peace and tranquillity, to handle possible future riots. A few lives laid down at the altar of peace would perhaps result in long years of peace and goodwill among the communities and help Hindu-Muslim ugity.

Let us brethren members of all the communities join hands together and march onward to the cherished goal of India, our motherland.—Yours, etc.

DAWN DAVID.

Matriculation English Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The English paper for the Matriculation is on the whole good this year. The questions are simple and upto the mark. The examiners will thank the University authorities, that were instrumental in dispersing with texts, because their work has become easier. The work of drawing questions has also become very easy. Take any rotten book on composition and grammar and it will amply help the paper-setter to draw up a large number of good questions. But in my opinion, the removal of texts from the syllabus has crippled the mastery of the English language. However great may be the loss caused to students by the removal of texts, the University may find consolation in the fact that the paper-setters will find the task childishly easy. The work of examining the papers has become much easier too; for, if the examiner does not know an answer to a question, he may refer to any book on grammar and he will find a ready-made answer. However, I cannot but regret that the University is making matters more mechanical. Texts really infused life into the students; and their absence has made the study and teaching of English dull and lifeless. Will the University look into this?

One particular drawback of this year's paper, however, is the clumsy Kanarese of the piece given for translation. The Marathi piece is well-worded; but the Kanarese piece contains Anglicised Kanarese. Could not the University find better Kanarese scholars for doing the work? After perusing the piece, I thought it was a Kanarese translation of some English piece done by some Englishman who studied Kanarese only for paper-setting fees. Why should not a simple and original Kanarese piece from a book written by a Kanarese scholar be chosen? But the ways of the University are strange; and, they are known only to a few.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. KAMAT.

Sirsi, April 14.

B. E. S. T. Concession Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our Tramway Company think they have done something extraordinary and remarkable by issuing tram and bus Easter concession Tickets at 12 annas each.

In Calcutta one can travel on Sunday, anywhere, any number of times on trams, for only 6 annas whereas in Bombay we have to pay double the fare for the same. Besides, monthly season tickets at a very cheap price, are also issued by the Calcutta Tramway Company. Calcutta has thus superseded Bombay in this respect. Will the B. E. S. T. Company, therefore follow in the footsteps of the Calcutta Tramway Company, by issuing tram concession tickets every Sunday, at 6 annas each, and also issue monthly season tickets for trams and buses?—Yours, etc.,

F. K. B.

Haj Pilgrims' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few years back all the pilgrims bound for Mecca on board the pilgrim-ships were compelled to disembark at Kamaran for quarantine lasting in the beginning for eight days and thereafter 24 hours, where they were subjected to the most inhuman hardships and disgraceful humiliations, irrespective of sex, age, and religious obligations. In short the quarantine was a system of "infection" rather than of "disinfection". The quarantine fee charged by the Government of India was Rs. 10 for every adult pilgrim.

In about 1930 a Haj Enquiry Committee was appointed at whose recommendations a system of vaccination and innoculation at the Port of embarkation was made compulsory for all pilgrims in view of which the quarantine fee was reduced to Rs. 8 per head, and disembarkation and detention at Kamaran was discontinued; but the call of every pilgrim-ship for a few hours at Kamaran remains compulsory upto this date.

I am entirely at a loss to understand the reason of such an unnecessary detention of every pilgrim-ship at Kamaran, particularly when every pilgrim on board the ships is not only vaccinated and innoculated but also duly examined by the Port Health Authorities at the time of embarkation.

This meaningless practice not only causes delay to all pilgrimships; but also puts every pilgrim to an unnecessary loss of Rs. 8, which most of them can ill afford.

Sir, therefore, my submission is that the call at Kamaran should be immediately abolished, and the quarantine fee be reduced to Rs. 3 per head to be called henceforward "Vaccination and Inpoculation Fee". Further you may be aware that due to competition of Haj Line between the two rival Companies the voyage to Jeddah, which formerly took 14 days has been covered in about a week's time, and, therefore, the abolition of the call at Kamaran besides removing disabilities will further tend to expedite the voyage by a day or so.

I would further like to draw your special attention to the fact that as far my information goes the Muslim public of India from whom the annual quarantine charges have been collected since years past are entirely in the dark as to how this enormous amount has been utilised by the Government, because as far as I understand no part from this sum has been handed over to the various Port Haj committees in India for the benefit of needy and destitute pilgrims.

I, therefore, fully trust that the poor pilgrims will be immediately relieved of inconveniences and unnecessary loss caused by the meaningless call at Kamaran of pilgrim-ships and that detailed report of the enormous amount collected by way of Kamaran dues will be made available for the information of the Muslim public.—Yours, etc.,

ABDULGANI ABDULSHAKOOR.

Air Mail Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hasten to congratulate the authorities for fulfilling the promise given long ago of an accelerated Air Mail Service. I however fail to understand why a distinction should be made in the times taken by the respective journeys from Bombay to London and from London to Bombay.

Sir, whereas the service from London to Bombay is, as announced, speeded up and takes 3½ days, the return service from Bombay to London is neither uniform nor accelerated and takes 4 to 4½ days. Planes leaving Bombay on Tuesday and Friday mornings reach Southampton on Friday and Monday evenings and those leaving Bombay on Wednesday and Sunday mornings arrive there on Sunday and Thursday in the afternoon. Consequently the delivery of mails in both the cases is made there not on the fourth but the fifth day whereas it is made in Bombay on the afternoon of the fourth.

One is at a loss to know why the planes on all the four days do not leave Karachi at the same hour early morning and why it has not been found possible to accelerate the Karachi-Southampton service so as to give us in India the same benefit thereof as they in England are given.—Yours, etc.

NANALAL N. TALATY.

Bombay.

Matriculation Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This year's Matriculation papers contained some novel features. Language papers were stiff on the whole five corrections in Sanskrit paper were dictated after twenty minutes. The grammer portion to which is generally assigned 15 to 17 marks, carried this time 33 marks. The English into Sanskrit piece which usually carries 15 to 18 marks carried only 7 marks. This question needs intelligence and wide grasp of words and grammar. It was found to be unworthy of attempt as it would at least, require half an hour. Now that, texts in English are abolished, the texts in Sanskrit also must go and if necessarily retained and prescribed, they should carry only 25 marks and not more, to prevent cramming. Persian paper carried unusual things. Extra and unimportant questions carried very many marks. French paper were no better.

Geometry paper underwent great changes. Very many constructions and a few riders were set.

History and Geography paper needs greater emphasis. Students were asked to write short notes on Federation, Provincial Autonomy. Eastern question, Governor's and Governor General's powers, etc. It is but natural that when books have been written on each, the poor students were in a fix as to what to write and what not. In Geography, according to the old style, questions which stood by themselves in old paper, were grouped three and four in the same question. In Algebra, the graph questions which generally carry 5 marks each were assigned each 13 marks and thus given unnecessary importance. The shifting from Jubilee and Alfred High School buildings as examination halls, to Dharmendrasinhji Arts College, created fresh inconveniences. April heat for taxing 6 hours' work is really unbearable. There is not a single tree within the radius of 500 yards of this building. There was neither shade nor shed excepting the small college restaurant. Guardians of the parents were greatly inconvenienced as out of the two entrances only one was kept open. The poor students and specially girl students had to trudge a long distance in the scorching heat. Although students stood some 100 yards in front of the public, one police man had the audacity to ask two or three gentlemen to go out of the compound as it is forbidden to the public. No body knows under what rule. While in the Jubilee, students could seat under the shades and have their refreshments whereas there was nothing of this convenience here.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

Rajkot.

Plight Of Cycle Owners In Karwar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is distressing to note that the Municipality of Karwar levies a tax of Rs. 3 per annum on bicycles plying within its limits, which, in my opinion, is exorbitant and unjustifiable in these days of general depression. It was imposed presumably at a time, when cycling was looked upon as a luxury and when only a very few, better circumstances in life took pride in maintaining them. Now the time has changed. The prices of cycles have come down considerably. The principle underlying the recovery of the wheel tax is to make provision for the upkeep and maintenance of roads; but, I am at a loss to know in what way the cycles are responsible for damage to roads. Further I see no reason why these tiny vehicles should be subjected to tax when it is admitted that it is an absolute necessity to some.

A very meagre sum is being realised by the Municipality by way of this tax and I am sure that it will not affect the finances of the Municipality to a great extent, if steps are being taken to abolish it altogether. The Municipality can very well resort to other reasonable source of revenue to recoup this loss.

May I, therefore, appeal to the good sense of the authorities concerned, through the columns of your distinguished journal, to redress this standing grievance of the poor cycle owners of Karwar, without any further loss of time?—Yours, etc.,

'AGGRIEVED.'

Challiapin

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Challiapin was not a French but a Russian. He was the State singer and dramatist during the reign of Czar Nicholai the last of the dynasty. Challiapin joined the Revolution and for a long time was serving the Soviet as an actor in the Bolshoi Theatre (the Grand Opera).

His favourite drama was Boris Gudonov.—Yours, etc.,

A CORRESPONDENT.

Matunga Leper Home

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It's a matter of regret that I have come to ventilate the inconvenience suffered by the lepers on account of certain laws which restrict the admission of lepers in the Acworth Leper Home, at Matunga. A medical friend of mine directed a patient suffering from a patch of leprosy, to the said Home for treatment. However the Superintendent of the A. L. H. wrote the following memorandum, on the 22-4-37. "Dear Sir, With reference to your letter dated 21-4-37 the patient in question cannot be admitted in this Home without a certificate from the Inspector of Lepers and a warrant of detention from a Presidency Magistrate as required by the Lepers' Act." I am writing to the Press simply because I had also directed to the Leper Home some patients but they were also refused admission. When a registered medical practitioner sends a case of leprosy diagnosed in its early stages I think the authorities of the Leper Home should admit the patient for treatment both in the interest of the patient and his relations. If the admission is to be sought by a round about a way as the Act lays down, then the sooner the Act is changed the better for the public. There are thousands of lepers sitting on the roads in city as well as in the suburbs who have neither attracted the attention of the Inspector nor have the police taken necessary measures to remove such lepers to the Leper Home. And when a diagnosed case of leprosy is directed to the Leper Home and the patient is willing to go in the Home for treatment, I think it is cruelty to refuse admission. I have no complaint against the Superintendent but against the existing Act which refuses admission to lepers. I hope the authorities concerned will take the necessary steps to change the Act, and render the admission of lepers as easy as other patients are admitted in other hospitals for other maladies. Thanking you, Sir,—Yours, etc.

N. R. PURANDARE,
L. C. P. S.

Versova, via Andheri, April 14.

Dangers Of Vaccination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just received your issue for March 15th in which the Press "communique" issued by the Government of Madras on the question of vaccination is published.

Why has the Health Department of the Government no doubts with regard to the utility of primary and re-vaccination? The fact that the Madras Government made re-vaccination of children compulsory shows that primary vaccination had proved a failure.

The Health Department of the Government of Madras cannot deny the following facts:—

(1) That Jenner promised life-long protection from small-pox through a single injection of a dose of cowpox.

(2) That all kinds of "pox" have been used as sources of the vaccine lymph used during the last 140 years.

(3) That so many failures of primary vaccination to protect against small-pox were recorded, even in Jenner's time, that the demand arose for re-vaccination. This, Jenner, said, would rob his discovery of half its value.

(4) That although small-pox outbreaks were severe in England and Wales and in Scotland for the first 80 years of the nineteenth century, no Government dared to enforce re-vaccination. All that the British Government did was to permit Public Vaccinators to charge for the re-vaccination of children and adults ten years after a previous vaccination had been performed.

(5) Compulsory re-vaccination has never saved a country from small-pox. I have already pointed out to your readers that the country with the highest small-pox death-rate in the world is Mexico where re-vaccination has been compulsory for the last eleven years but it has not saved that country from terrible small-pox epidemics. The Health Department of Madras may not see any use in comparing India with Europe but it certainly can compare India with Mexico.

(6) It is not true that small-pox deaths have been reduced in the Madras Presidency since the enforcement of re-vaccination. I have already shown in your columns that in 1931 there were 4,660 deaths from small-pox reported, or 100 approximately per million living. In his Annual Report for the year 1931, the Director of Public Health for Madras Presidency said. "Small-pox is one of the few epidemic diseases which has responded to successful public health preventive measures, namely vaccination. Every effort is being made to retain the present level of success reached, and with the introduction of compulsory revaccination the incidence of the disease should tend to go even lower than it is at present."

In 1932, the deaths from small-pox increased and by 1934 they had risen to 18,088, in spite of the fact that compared with the period of 1931-32 vaccinations and re-vaccinations had more than doubled by 1933-34. The figures from the official records are: 1931-32, total vaccinations and re-vaccinations, 2,105,837: 1933-34, 4,552,755.

The 1934 death-rate for Madras Presidency of approximately 400 per million was the second highest in British India.

The Health Department of the Government of Madras says that they are faced with epidemics of small-pox every year. Why should this be so if vaccination is a protection? In the period 1934-35, 5,223,920 persons were either primarily vaccinated or re-vaccinated in the Madras Presidency. If vaccination were really a safeguard, should not this gigantic amount of vaccination stamp out small-pox completely?

No one suggests that improved sanitation and better economic conditions can be introduced into India yet awhile, but vaccination is worse than useless. It implants diseases into the people and makes them less able to resist the effects of the conditions in which they live. The experience of this country proves how bad it is for a nation to believe that vaccination will save them from the results of a low standard of economics and sanitation. For years the Health Departments preached that only vaccination would save from small-pox. Then came the terrible epidemic of 1871-2 and it was realised that only improvements in sanitation would stop epidemics. In 1875, the great Public Health Act was passed. The economic condition of the people improved at the same time and never, since then, has this country had a really severe epidemic of small-pox. The least the Government could do would be to drop their vaccination system and the use the money spent on it and those employed in it for the enlightenment of the public regarding the real cause of disease.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

March 24.
Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bldg. Rd.,
Westminster, S.W. 2.

Recognition Of National Educational Degrees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The attention of Congress leaders, legislators and the Ministers of Bombay has been called to the need of recognising the Degrees conferred by National Universities like the Gujarath Vidyapeeth and the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, not once but many times even by the Universities concerned since the Congress Ministry came into power. The matter has been still hanging fire and not yet disposed of by them. The Bihar Government have made their position clear in this regard even as far back as the 16th Sept. 1937. During interpellations in the Bihar Legislative Assembly of that day, replying to Mr. Chaturanan Das, Mr. Krishna-Ballabh Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary said that "the Government proposed to treat alike the passed students of National Universities. National Colleges and national schools such as the Bihar Vidyapeeth and the Patna and other similar Universities and the Government aided Colleges and Schools, in the matter of franchise to Local Bodies and Provincial Legislature and for appointments in services under the control of Government." Mr. Sahay further assured Mr. Das that the latter's suggestion re: the waiving of the condition of age limit in the case of the students of National Educational Institutions, and amending the rules concerned to that effect would be considered by Government.

I am sure that other Congress Ministries must have followed suit or must have taken the lead even before Bihar; but Bombay still lags behind. It was reported in the "Times of India" dated 16-9-37 under Educational Notes "that efforts were being made to see that the certificates granted by the Gujarath Vidyapeeth (Mr. Gandhi's National College at Ahmedabad) to be recognised as equivalent to University Degrees. A meting of Gujarath Vidyapeeth Teachers' Association authorised its Secretary to take the necessary steps in this connection." Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Board for Bombay and the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Mr. Mavlankar were very actively connected with the Gujarath Vidyapeeth. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and Member in charge of Education, delivered the Convocation Address to the Graduates of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth immediately after he accepted the Premiership. The Congress leaders whether in the Legislature or outside had themselves exhorted students to boycott Government or aided Schools and Colleges and had started National Institutions for the education of such youths as obeyed the call of the Nation. Those youths who without a thought for their future prospects obeyed the Congress call and have done their best in serving the country since the year 1920 (or the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta), are to-day stranded and their prospects at earning a livelihood and serving the country at the same time—blocked, for want of recognition of the Degrees they obtained, at considerable cost, from the National Universities. It would be up to the Congress Ministry in Bombay or elsewhere to make use of this best material for filling up posts under their control, by all means, on a competitive basis. But, by not extending recognition to the degrees conferred by National Universities and waving the condition of age-limit, are they not still keeping out these well qualified persons from competing with other eligible candidates for Government or other services? If waiving the age-limit tells on the pension or other like provisions of service, let the Government declare that these provisions cannot be earned by such entrants except in so far as they will equitably apply to them; and such entrants will readily consent to it. What these persons who have not been fortunate enough to become leaders or Ministers claim, is equity and justice under a Congress Government. Should it take more than six months for an out and out Congress Ministry to recognise this? With what conscience would these Leaders approach the youth of the country in a future struggle?

The All-India Congress Committee has been moved in this matter and there have been long and apologetic letters from Mr. Kripalani to the Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth regretting the delay in taking up the matter. The Working Committee also, I learn, has been moved. There aave been representations to Provincial Congress Committees and appeals to M.L.As. I do not understand how the leaders are so impervious to this question. Let me not be misunderstood. I realise that their hands are quite full with many urgent matters. But what we demand is elementary justice which need not wait long for being recognised. Will the Congress Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and those outside it in authority take up the matter in right earnest and force the hands of the Government if it is lethargetic to move?

I hope, Sir, you will very kindly do your best in the cause of us—who are forsaken! Yours, etc.

V. S. MIRAJI.

Dharwar.
March 19.

Matriculation Persian Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed paper I beg to bring the following facts to the notice of the University Registrar.

The Matriculation Persian paper this year is awfully difficult and absolutely unprecedented for the reasons given below:—

(a) Questions on translation and explanation from the prescribed text carry only 20 marks, while according to the University Blue Book they should carry 40 marks (Ordinances 175(i)).

(b) In this Persian paper, "Arabic" plurals of Arabic words are asked, which are so difficult and out of the way that even the Arabic boys are unable to answer them.

(c) According to Ordinance 175 (3) (a), Composition should carry only 20 marks, while in the paper we find 40 marks allotted to this part of the subject.

I do not know, Sir, whether this paper is a test of the knowledge of the candidates or of their ignorance; or, whether it is meant by the revered examiner to display his own wide reading and superior capabilities.

If this is the encouragement that the students and the study of classical languages are going to receive at the hands of the University and its examiners, it would be better for the University to be more frank and stop the study of these languages all together, instead of thrusting the poor examinees between the devil and the deep sea by setting question papers which are absolutely out of course and over and above the examinees' heads.

Thousands of poor candidates must fail in Persian this time and for no fault of theirs!

Whatever is done, cannot be undone. The poor candidates cannot now be reexamined. So, under the circumstances, it would be only fair on the part of the University authorities to instruct the examiners and moderators of Persian to rectify their sins of commission by being lenient in assessing the answer book of the helpless candidates.—Yours, etc.,

F. M. AFZAL,
Head Master,
Hyderabad High School,
Hyderabad Sind.

April 14.

Evils Of Drink

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" dated 8th April, 1938, it is stated in respect of "Bhang", "Ganja" and "Dhatura" that they do more material damage than drink. In my opinion they do not cause greater misery than wine, which has ruined many a home. "Dhatura" is seldom taken and is really a poison and ought not to have been mentioned in the Category of "bhang" and "ganja" which are not so frequently used except by less educated people. But wine and alcohol have many an educated victim. It is surely the worst for Indians.—Yours, etc.

H. P. GUPTA.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 16.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	5.0025
Paris	158.12
Berlin	12.40
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.02-1/4
Amsterdam	8.97½
Brussels	29.61
Milan	95.10
Berne	21.67½
Prague closed.	

N.B.—All other markets closed owing to Easter Holidays.

"Resumption Of Control From Local Bodies Without Hearing Them"

Jamnadas Mehta On Primary Education Act Amending Bill

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, amending the Primary Education Act has submitted its report (already published in these columns) subject to minutes of dissent by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. D. W. Raut, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar.

All other members of the Congress Party and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan have signed the report. The signatures of Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Khan Saheb Hakim, Mr. Prater, Dr. Ghia, Mr. M. P. Patil, Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. P. W. Wagh have not yet been received.

MR. MEHTA'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his minute of dissent says:

The Primary Education Act of 1923 has now been in force for nearly fifteen years; sufficient experience has been gained of its working and it was but right and proper that a new Government popularly elected and possessing autonomous powers should decide to review its working and to effect the changes that time had shown to be necessary. But the present Government have acted in a precipitate manner. They took an irrevocable decision before they could possibly have acquired even a nodding acquaintance with the system of primary education in force in this Presidency, its organisation functioning and the flaws that had been revealed during the period it had been in operation. Within less than a month of their assumption of office the Finance Member's Budget speech disclosed an implacable hostility to the whole system and he threatened the suspension of further expansion of primary education until the system was reformed root and branch.

The Primary Education Act, its administration, the constitution of the Boards, the teachers and the administrative officers were roundly condemned by the Honourable Mr. Latthe on the 17th of August 1937; later on during the last Poona session Government repeated their intention of taking over the control of primary education. The Government had thus closed their mind against any light on the subject and they had finally decided to take over the control of primary education from the municipalities and Local Boards without full investigation.

1923 AND AFTER.

For more than half a century since Lord Ripon laid the foundations of Local Self-Government in this country the management of schools has been left to the municipalities in an ever increasing measure. The Act of 1923 was the latest step in that direction and along with the municipalities it also liberated the District Local Boards from the bureaucratic control of the Department of Public Instruction. This democratic control of primary education was secured when Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, our distinguished countryman and an acknowledged educational expert, held the port-folio of Education under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It gave ample and adequate powers to local bodies to look after primary education within their respective areas.

It is true that the hopes with which the measure was enacted have not all been realised and that in some respects it had resulted in grievous disappointment. But the fault is not of the measure as of those who followed him in the Education portfolio. The failure was also due to the absence of a sufficient number of public-spirited educated persons who would give the benefit of their ability and experience for the expansion and improvement of primary education. Financial stringency substantially contributed to the failure, but the factor which contributed to the failure of the Act most was the spirit of communalism which had already run riot in the administration, was fostered by the Government of India Act 1935., and to which even the present ministry has helplessly succumbed. The right course for Government would have been to study these causes and to remedy them.

While these festering sores were left open any resumption of the control of primary education could serve but little purpose. With all its faults a democratic control of education is to be infinitely preferred to a bureaucratic control. As Calvin Coolidge has pointed out:

"No method of procedure has ever been devised by which liberty could be divorced from local self-government. No plan of centralization has ever been adopted which did not result in bureaucracy tyranny, inflexibility, reaction and decline."

In spite of the experience of all history to guide them, the Government have deliberately chosen to dethrone democracy in the matter of educational control and to substitute bureaucracy in its place, and that too without hearing these local bodies and by relying, behind their backs, on reports of agencies which never favoured the transfer of control to the free atmosphere of the self-governing local bodies.

MAIN FEATURES.

The main features of the Bill are (1) the setting up of a Provincial Board of Primary Education; (2) the provision of some educational qualifications for the members of the school boards; (3) the appointment by the Government of the administrative officer and other officers of the school boards instead of by the local authorities; and (4) powers of making rules to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The constitution of a Provincial Board is a welcome innovation, but the qualifications for its membership should have included experience in teaching in primary schools. The qualifications for membership of school board have been watered down to an extent where merely literacy will be enough to enable a man to stand for the school boards. The inclusion and even the expansion of communalism is yet another blemish of the amended Bill; but unquestionably the most reactionary feature of the Bill is the resumption of control from the local bodies without giving them even a chance to be heard. There was no need for this provision at any rate, not all over the Province, Government have acted with undue precipitation.

RULE-MAKING POWERS.

Clause 17 of the Bill confers on Government the power of making rules for numerous purposes. The rule-making power is, to some extent, a necessary adjunct of legislation. The broad principles and policy are enacted in the statute but the details are left to rules to be made by Government. In modern times, in sovereign Parliaments, rule-making powers have been increasingly granted to the executive; but the reasons are to be found in the growing complexity of the work to be done by Legislative Bodies in those countries. In a Province where the Government enjoys but limited autonomy and has no real sovereign authority, the power to legislate by rule-making except in matters of detail, is liable to be abused. I, therefore, urge that the rules to be made by Government under this measure must receive the sanction of the Legislative Assembly, before they become operative.

MINUTE OF DISSENT OF MR. D. W. RAUT.

By clause 2 it is proposed to effect a change in the preamble of the Primary Education Act, 1923. One part of this proposal contemplates to delete the provision proposed by the "Chandavarkar Compulsory Education Committee" of 1921. The Chandavarkar Committee had put forward a scheme for free and compulsory primary education both for boys and girls, within a period of 10 years and the then Government had consented to give effect to the scheme of free and compulsory education within 10 years and the education within 10 years, by means of the inclusion of the aforesaid scheme in the preamble of the Primary Education Act, 1923. But by the introduction of the clause 2, referred to above, both the scheme as well as the time-limit, are omitted: and the reason put forward in the statement of objects and reasons for this omission is that so many changes have taken place in the circumstances then existing and that the spread of the primary education cannot be possible to the extent of the recommendations of the Committee.

My personal opinion in this report is that no appreciable change has taken place in the circumstances existing then and at present; because looked at from the point of the percentage of boys and girls attending schools to the population it will be seen that it has risen to 7 from 5, i.e., only a very small rise of 2 per cent. From this, it will be clearly seen that the necessity of introducing the scheme of free and primary education is as urgent now as it was then. It is in the interest of our country that the public in general should be literate as early as possible; and as such, a time-limit must be, in all earnestness, an essential feature of this scheme.

NO COMMITTAL TO TIME-LIMIT

The present Government is committed to the time-limit of 3 years, as far as prohibition is concerned. But when it is insisted to put a time-limit in case of the free-compulsory primary education, mainly 2 reasons are put forth by the Government—Firstly it is said that in spite of the time-limit of 10 years recommended by the Chandavarkar Committee, it has not proved to be effective: and therefore no good purpose will be served by being committed to any time-limit in this respect. But it must unfortunately be admitted that no attempts to put the recommendations of Chandavarkar Committee into effect have earnestly been made; and therefore it will be incorrect to say that that time-limit proved to be failure in this respect. As far as the past Government were concerned, perhaps it would have been too much to entertain any hopes of their giving effect to all the recommendations of the Chandavarkar Committee. But at the same time, it will not at all be out of place to expect that the present popular Government will not lag behind in giving speedy effect to these recommendations, as it forms a part and parcel of their avowed policy.

Secondly, the reason given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for putting time-limit in case of prohibition is that, "we have not had a machinery set up which we have got to destroy and which we have got to replace with a new and more efficient machinery." But in case of the primary education, it is stated that there is a difficulty of securing requisite trained teachers. This reason also cannot be said to be reasonable, because, it cannot be suggested that the Chandavarkar Committee had not given their reasonable consideration in the light of the circumstances then existing and that they had recommended their proposals without thinking them to be possible. I also think it to be more possible since for the last 17 years so many persons have passed the Vernacular Final Examination and they can be turned into fit teachers after giving them training for a year or two and in course of a short time, there will be no difficulty in this respect.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

From this, it will be clear that the number of difficulties have much lessened since the year 1921.

The third difficulty put forward is as regards money. But in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Session of August 1937, the Finance Minister has clearly stated that the money for primary education will be raised even by taxation if once the machinery of the primary education is set right. Now by introducing this bill the machinery is being properly set up. This subject is one of the most important and necessary requirements of the general public; and the Government also will be fulfilling a part of their avowed programme; and therefore they should not lag behind in trying to find out the necessary money even by taxation. Besides in this special case, the people also will not feel the burden of the new taxation, since this is one of the most vital subjects with which the public is concerned.

PROPOSALS.

1 therefore, propose that the Government should commit themselves to a time-limit in this matter and amend the clause in the light of my aforesaid remarks.

2. In Clause 4, 6 representatives are to be elected by the school boards in the Province to represent them and as such those representatives must be well acquainted with the affairs of the school board. Men merely of higher educational qualifications will not serve the purpose and therefore it is absolutely necessary that one more additional qualification of having connection with the school board for at least 3 years is absolutely necessary.

3. In Clause 5—The Select Committee has increased the number from 2 to 3 for the minority representatives on the school board. Under the present rule, the representation of Intermediate communities is there in every school board, which is taken away by this clause. Though the community is very large in numbers, the past history shows that they were never represented in proportion to even half their population. There are so many communities in the Intermediate classes which are even more backward in education than some communities belonging to the backward and minority classes. Primary education has not increased in the Intermediate communities by more than 1 or 2 per cent. than in 1923 when the Primary Education Act was passed and therefore it is essential even to-day to continue representation of minority communities on the school board.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. JHABVALLA.

I generally agree with the majority report, but differ in certain aspects of the Bill, which I append herewith in the form of a dissenting minute.

The whole of the administrative machinery is now under the Bill vested in the Government. But, while that may give control over the administration there is nothing in the provisions of the Bill ensuring that a real, national and truly helpful educational system will be implanted in the primary schools, paving the way towards the removal of many an economic ill such as unemployment and the utilisation of both the manual and intellectual powers of the youths of the country.

Secondly, there is no fixity as to the picture of literacy being completed in a particular period of time. Education being a very knotty subject Government have always in the past played the part of an idealist, and as a consequence, the whole problem has suffered continuously for years due to want of definiteness of purpose required to be fulfilled within a fixed period of time, and to corresponding weakness in ideological pursuit. "Laissez faire" has been the guiding factor in the past, and the present Government too, are bound to relapse into the same categorical passivity unless some fixity of time was laid down. Japan started her literacy campaign so early as 1872 and it was because moral suasion without time limit was applied that she has not been able to achieve 100 per cent. literacy down till the present day, unlike Russia who pinned down the country to a determinateness of will and fixity of purpose and intent to fulfil the prospects of eradication of illiteracy within a decade or so and to-day Russia is 100 per cent. literate.

The Provincial Board who founded has been empowered to promote and co-ordinate schemes for the organisation and expansion of primary education and for the correlation of primary education with the system of education prevailing in the Presidency; but the Government of the Province as a whole, under the Bill, refuses to, or does not make it obligatory upon itself to undertake the duty of providing for organisation of the same, which is rather a quaint anomaly.

While by the appointment of the Provincial Board contemplated under the Act Government are directly adopting the reins of control of the whole machinery of education in their own hands, Government have not sought to decentralize the said control on democratic lines. A national Government controlling the system of primary education is no doubt entitled to a salutary presumption of nationalization of the said form of education; but experience has shown that tendencies towards bureaucratization gradually develop and the original purpose of fulfilment of a national system is rudely shaken, and the periodical stage of a national system remains only an experiment without ultimately effecting any satisfactory volume of good either to the country at large or to the cause itself.

The Provincial Board has doubtless been a natural outcome of the present corroded state of the whole system of primary education, the management of which was vested in hands too weak and too corrupt to conduct perhaps the most difficult and scientific principle of national up-building and growth. The country might realize it to be a necessary evil when through it the present Government might initiate its own experimental tasks in the direction of education which, however good, and benevolent, would still remain but the hobbies of the strongest national party in the country. Thus, while the aim of Government without being called sinister in its purpose and un-national does not tend towards democratisation of the Educational system,, it leans towards bureaucratization.

Thirdly, the canker of communalism is again allowed in the sphere of education even to eat into the vitals of the Indian society. Government under the present Bill have given a further support to the unwholesomeness of social principles by permitting reservation of seats on communal basis, thus debarring the best and choicest of educational talent, or sound human principles from functioning in the interests of promotion of education which is a human possession and not to be guided by communal instincts or racial prejudices. By the introduction of such an unwholesome problem Government has once again created an opportunity for communal differences to permeate into the masses of the population.

BUILDERS OF COUNTRY'S DESTINY.

Fourthly, if there was any particular interest whose voice should have been constitutionally under the law allowed to guide the destinies of primary education it was the teachers' community. Experience in teaching and knowledge of teaching have not been given their proper value by opening up channels for the teachers who as Henry Fawcett said, are the builders of a country's destiny and better than the politicians of the State. The rights of teachers under the present Bill are totally discounted and their valuable experience is not sought for under the Bill.

Lastly, much more than the present Bill, it is the rules under the Act that will be primarily responsible for the realization of complete literacy contemplated by Government. The rules should not remain a sealed book, but should be offered to the Legislature for open discussion so as to disabuse the minds of the Legislators of the suspicion or belief that Government are high-handedly introducing their own fascinating novelty of ideas about primary education without giving them an opportunity of shaping the line of action of the future of education under the present Government.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY SARDAR VINCHURKAR.

In view of the fact that proposed item (b) (iii) in the explanation to section 3 in Clause 5 gives the power to Government to prescribe by rules any 'equivalent or higher educational qualification' I consider that the provision in the new (b) (ii) of the explanation is unnecessary and might well have been left out of the Act itself.

"SIND ON PAR WITH ORISSA"

Jairamdas Condemns Appointment Of Minister's Subordinates As Governors'

KARACHI: April 16.

"The decision of the British Government to promote divisional commissioners and other officials of the I.C.S. as Governors over the heads of responsible ministries has been causing considerable resentment in Congress circles," declared Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in an interview to the Associated Press.

He added, "Limit has been reached in the case of Orissa, where a subordinate of the Ministers has been imposed upon them as Governor. This has raised a serious issue."

Sind, proceeded Mr. Jairamdas, is almost on a par with Orissa. The appointment of a Divisional Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency as Governor of this Province has been disliked in Congress circles. If there is to be Governor, the appointment of Indian non-official Governor with nominal powers is the only solution consistent with the existence of Provincial Ministers responsible to public opinion.

Mr. Jairamdas, accompanied by Dr. Choithram is leaving for Hyderabad to-night 'en route' to Jacobabad. A number of Congress meetings and conferences have been fixed for the fortnight ending April 30. The Provincial Congress Committee meets at Jacobabad on 17th. The District Political Conference has been fixed for 17th and 18th April. There will be a Sub-Divisional Conference at Panno Akhil on 28th. On the 30th April and 1st May there will be Tatta District Political Conference. The object of these conferences is to ascertain first-hand the grievances of the local residents and seek their redress.

Mr. Jairamdas' programme after these conferences is not yet decided. His future programme is dependent on the date and venue of the Working Committee meeting. Thereafter he will proceed to the Punjab to continue his unfinished labours.—A.P.

MYSORE CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

BANGALORE, April 17.

Four Congressmen, one of whom was a woman, were arrested this morning one after the other near the Congress office, while leading a propaganda procession, appealing to the public to observe Hartal and hold public meetings with a view to show sympathy to the leaders, who were sentenced in connection with the State ban on the Congress flag.—A. P.

Pant Visits Scene Of Rori Outbreak & Pacifies Crowds

HARDWAR, April 16.

Premier Pant arrived here yesterday and returned to Lucknow at night. In the morning he presided over the Gurukul University Convocation. Later he visited Anandmayee Savasadan, and hoisted the Congress Flag at Kankhal Chawk in the afternoon.

A large crowd, carrying tricolour flags, and shouting slogans against alleged misbehaviour of the police at the time of combating the fire at Rori, arrived at Premier's residence.

"Apearing on the balcony, Pandit Pant pacified the crowd and offeerd relief to those in distress by joint effort. He said that if there were any complaints in connection with the Rori catastrophe, they might be reported to him and the police authorities." The culprits, if any would be punished.

PREMIER ON SCENE OF FIRE

Followed by the crowd, the Premier then went to Rori, the scene of the fire tragedy, where the rest of the officials were already assembled. He sympathised with the sufferers and assured them every support.

The Premier's presence here did much to restore confidence among the panic-stricken people.

The fire, it is stated, started in a Halwai's shop, which enveloped the whole colony in a few minutes. The fight between a volunteer and the police did much to hamper the rescue operations This ugly incident had caused much panic among the people, and is under investigation by the authorities concerned. Mr. V. N. Mehta, Commissioner, and Mr. Kunzru are expected to issue a joint statement.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK

Yet another fire broke out, today, in another suburb of Hardwar, Bhopatyala, where about 30 huts were reduced to ashes. The number of fire accidents, about 25, particularly the Rori blaze, have unnerved the helpless pilgrims, who are now hurrying to their homes. More than 80,000 pilgrims are leaving every day by 45 special trains.—A.P.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

State construction and management of Railways in Germany that we have ever read. Its value is greatly enhanced by the graphic, 'contrast,' drawn between the many great advantages of State management of Railways in Germany and the many great disadvantages of Company management of Railways in England. Below are given select portions from this highly instructive chapter, in order to arouse interest in the subject amongst the readers, and so direct them to the full account in the book itself:—

"Railways were to Germany a British invention and Germany imported with the invention not only British railway materials, locomotives, etc., but also the British idea that the State must by no means interfere with industrial freedom or engage in business pursuits of any kind. Hence it is especially worth while to take note of the weighty considerations which caused the German States to buy, at a gigantic figure and at more than their then market value, practically the whole of the country's, railways and to incur the enormous and, onerous responsibilities of managing and extending them.

Bismarck's New Policy.

"After many years' experience of the management of some railways by the State and of some by Companies, Bismarck, the moulder and maker of Modern Germany, decided in favour of State management. In a statement issued in 1876, he summed up the evils of company ownership and management of railways as follows:—

1. Unnecessarily high working expenses and correspondingly high charges in consequence of the multiplicity of Railway Boards, managers, offices, and the unnecessary duplication of lines, stations, material rolling stock, etc.

2. Chaos of freight charges there being 1400 different tariffs which are constantly changing, which are unclear, and which make trade an uncertain and speculative venture.

3. Because direct travel of passengers and goods over the whole, railway system of the country is often impeded with the object of harming competent railway system, and consequently much damage is done to trade and industry."

"Following the lead given by his great chief, the Minister for Railways made a declaration on November, 8 1879 before Parliament in which he said:—

"As regards the tariff policy of railways, I am of opinion that railway charges should be fixed in accordance with the requirements of the country; and if it be necessary to give the second place either to the national interest or to the railway interest, I am inclined to give the second place to the railway interest. The system of private railways has been imported from England, but it does not suit Prussia. Prussia requires State railways. It is our aim to take the railways out of the hands of speculators, and to make them truly national for the defence of the country and for the development of its prosperity.'

Legislation.

"When the weighty arguments of Bismarck and the Minister of Railways had prepared the ground, a Bill for taking over the railways possessed by private companies was brought forward on October 29, 1879, and the Memoir accompanying it laid down certain general principles which may in time be adopted by the whole world.

"The Cabinet said: 'The system of State railways pure and simple is the only one which is able to fulfil in the most satisfactory manner all the tasks of a national railway policy, by creating uniformity throughout the country and equality for all, and by promoting equally the welfare of all interested in railways. Only in the case of State railways is it possible to utilise to the full and in the most thorough manner the enormous capital invested in railways; only in the case of State railways is it possible to give direct and effective protection to the public interest which is the Government's duty; lastly, only in the case of State railways is it possible to establish a simple, cheap, and rational railway tariff, to effectually suppress harmful differentiation, and to create a just, diligent, and able administration which is solely guided by considerations of general good.'

"Bismarck triumphed The bill was passed by a large majority.

Result of State Management.

"The German railways have under State ownership grown more than twice as quickly as have those of Great Britain under private ownership. Measured in proportion to the population, the railway net of Germany is ten per cent denser than that of Great Britain. Measured in proportion to the size of the countries, the railway net of Germany is denser than that of Great Britain.

"The magnificent palatial railway stations of Germany form a strange contrast with the mean, dirty and cramped railway stations of England.

"During the thirty years following the creation of the State railways, the rolling-stock of the country has practically trebled. Improved material has been introduced everywhere travelling has become infinitely more safe, more comfortable, and more rapid on the State Railways than it ever was on the old private lines, and owing to the introduction of more powerful engines, larger freight cars, etc., haulage has become far economical and efficient.

"Under company management the profits of the German Railways were stagnant, or rather retrogressive, but they became rapidly progressive after the railways had in 1879 been taken under State ownership and management. A profit of six per cent on the whole railway capital is a result of which an English railway director might dream, but would not think.

"The German State-owned and State-managed railways have largely contributed to the prosperity of the German industries; the British company-owned and company-managed railways have contributed largely to the decay of British agriculture and British industries. In Germany trade policy is made by the trade; in Great Britain it is made by the railways.

"Company-owned and company managed British railways carry foreign produce more cheaply than they carry British produce, whereby they directly subsidize the foreigner to the harm of the British producer. And redress for those who are injured by this nefarious policy is very difficult, very costly and almost impossible, in view of the secrecy of railway charges. On the State-managed railways of Germany the goods of the foreigner which compete with German goods are carried at higher rate than German goods. Only foreign raw material is carried cheaply for the benefit of German industries.

"In Great Britain the railway rates and fares are raised at every opportunity; in Germany they are lowered at every opportunity. In England the rich man travels cheaply: in Germany the poor man travels cheaply.'"

(To Be Concluded)

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"Abolish Malguzari & Zamindari Systems"

"Join Congress In Millions To Prevent Exploitation"!

MORATORIUM ONLY WAY TO SAVE CULTIVATORS

Resolutions At Kisans' Conference At Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 16.

Resolutions urging the abolition of the Malguzari system obtaining in the Central Provinces, without compensation to the Malguzars and a substantial reduction of land rent, pending the declaration of a moratorium, were passed by the C. P. Marathi Provincial Kisan Conference, held at Nagpur, last night, under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute of Ahmednagar.

The Conference also urged the "Kisans" and "Kisan" organisations to start an intensive agitation for the abolition of the system, and to initiate such daily struggles against Malguzari exploitation, including the non-payment of rent as they deem fit in their areas.

Mr. Ranadive, Labour leader from Bombay, inaugurating the Conference, said that there was nothing wrong or unjust in the demand for the abolition of the Malguzari system. The demands of the "Kisans" were modest but their opponents were not prepared to concede even those. Like the income-tax limit, he added, all incomes below Rs. 500 from agriculture, should be free from land-tax. Measures like debt conciliation would not help the peasants, as their total indebtedness amounted to Rs. 2,600 crores. Moratorium was the only way of saving the cultivator.

ENTER CONGRESS.

Mr. Bhuskute, president, said that he was glad to find growing class consciousness amongst "Kisans," but reminded them that theirs was an uphill task.

Referring to the attacks on Socialism, the speaker said that none advocated the establishment of socialism in India under the present circumstances, but the bogey of socialism was being raised by some in order to destroy the growing class consciousness of the peasants. Nobody, he added, could be deluded to believe in the theory of trusteeship, as none could turn wolves into lambs. The screen of non-violence was also used for supporting Malguzars and Zamindars.

Mr. Bhuskute urged the "Kisans" to enter the Congress in millions, and capture that body, so that it might not be used by vested interests for their own purpose.

ORGANISE AND ORGANISE.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A. (Central), said that, unless there were separate "Kisan" organisations exercising pressure on Congress Ministers, even the Ministry headed by a nationalist revolutionary like Dr. N. B. Khare could not abolish Malguzari, and save Rs. 2 crores annually for the State, as Gandhiji had declared that he did not favour the abolition of landlordism. The money saved by the abolition, could be usefully utilised towards village uplift schemes. It was only by organising themselves, separately, that "Kisans" could hope to bring pressure on the Indian National Congress, to agree to the abolition of landlordism.

RESOLUTION.

The following is the gist of the resolution moved by Mr. D. I. Jaiwant and supported by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, and was passed at the Conference:—

The Conference whole-heartedly supported the resolution adopted by the All-India Kisan Committee at Haripura in February last, to the effect that "the abolition of all systems of Landlordism was the urgent and immediate task of the 'Kisan' movement, and was an integral part of the national democratic revolution in the provinces as well as States," and that "no reforms in Tenancy Laws could substantially alleviate the woes and oppression of the 'Kisans' so long as vast areas of land remain vested in non-cultivating landlords."

The Malguzars and even Zamindars were originally appointed as mere rent collectors by a foreign Government, which sought to confer on Malguzars proprietory rights in land, which they themselves did not possess as these rights were always vested from time immemorial in the actual cultivators of the soil. The Malguzars received their rights as a price of their slavish subservience to the foreign rulers and of the betrayal of the freedom of the people. The Conference condemned the whole system as inequitable in origin and designed to stabilise and perpetuate the bonds of political slavery and economic serfdom imposed by British rule on the mass of the peasants and people in the province.

PARASITICAL CLASS.

The whole class of the Malguzars and Zamindars should be deprived of their so-called rights without paying them any compensation whatsoever. Besides, this parasitical class had already recovered any money invested by it many times over, in course of the last half a century and would mostly be liable to pay back good money to the peasants whom they have robbed and fleeced for so long.

The Anti-Imperialists and votaries of Swarajya could not secure the effective and indispensable backing of the overwhelming majority of the peasantry, till it was rid of the monstrous forms of exploitation and slavery embodied in the Malguzari and Zamindari systems, and exhorted them to concentrate on the sovereign task of abolishing these remnants of feudalism, as a condition precedent of the achievement of genuine freedom in the province.

DON'T PAY RENT?

Finally, the Conference exhorted all "Kisans" and "Kisan" Sabhas to inaugurate an intensive agitation for the abolition of these systems of landlordism in the near future, and to initiate such forms of day-to-day struggles against the Malguzari exploitation, including non-payment of rent and other dues as they might deem fit in their areas.

The Conference also warned all creditors, mortgagees and would-be buyers of and traffickers in the Malguzari estates, that their values would now rapidly depreciate and be reduced to nil as the "Kisans" struggle was being intensified during the next few years and called upon any Malguzars who might be patriotically inclined, to voluntarily resign their rights and step off from the absurd and oppressive position they occupy between the State and the "Kisans."—United Press.

SIR T. B. SAPRU IN DELHI

To Return To Allahabad After Seeing Viceroy

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived here this morning to see the Viceroy. He will return to Allahabad. to-morrow morning. —A.P.

Echo Of Train Robbery

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Anent the recent train robbery that took place between the stations of Pipridhi and Mau on the B. N. W. Railway, the Postal Department have announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 to be given to any person or persons who assist in the recovery of the lost articles.

Enquiries go to show that everything, including 21 insured covers and cash of Rs. 250, amounts to a loss of Rs. 11,350 only in this robbery.—United Press.

PLUCK OF INDIAN CIVILIAN

How Clash At Sakchi was Averted Without Resort To Force

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 16

A sensational report has come from Jamshedpur regarding the heroic conduct of an Indian I. C. S. Officer Mr. Thadani who showed rare courage and presence of mind in dealing with tense communal situation. On the occasion of last Ramnavami Mahabir Janda at Sakchi, trouble broke out near the mosque. Thousands of Muslims gathered in front of the Hindu Procession and as the situation tended to be menacing, armed police and military were called out. Just then Mr. Thadani, deputy Commissioner appeared on the scene and requesting the police and Military to keep back, he ordered a chair to be put in front of the Mahabir chariot and sitting on it told the processionists that they could only march over his body. This had a steadying effect.

In the meantime efforts were made to pacify crowds on both sides and prevented clash. Order was eventually restored without resort to firing.

They Rather Strike Than Work On Good Friday

BAREILLY, April 16.

Nearly 400 patwaris employed in the District Settlement Office struck work yesterday as a protest against the order of the officer to work on Good Friday, which is a gazetted holiday.

The Patwaris, it is understood, were asked to attend office on Good Friday owing to heavy accumulation of work.

Some of them resumed work today while others are expected to resume work on Monday.—A. P.

Benares Electricity And Gas Supply

BENARES, April 15.

The Benares Municipal Board has at its meeting held last evening decided to make its own arrangements for supply of electric or gas light to citizens of Benares and terminate the contract of the Benares Electric Light and Power Company.

The agreement was made for 10 years which expires on 31st October 1938.

The Benares Municipal Board has at the same meeting decided to give 6 months' notice to the Benares electric Light and power Company as required under the Street Lighting Agreement.

The company had expressed its inability to reduce rates for supply of electric light.—A. P.

CONGRESS PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Wardha

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The "United Press" reliably learns that both the venue and date originally fixed for the Congress Premiers' Conference have been changed.

It has how been decided to convene the Premiers' Conference at Wardha, where the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee is due to meet towards the end of this month.—United Press.

MORADABAD, April, 16.—Eight dacoits wanted in a dacoity committed in a village near Moradabad have been arrested by the Moradabad Circle Inspector. Five other dacoits have been arrested from Mainathair Police Circle and three from Sambhal in connection with the same dacoity.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

special responsibility in this matter.

BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY.

The president then referred to the continuation of the ban on the Communist Party in India and the prosecution of Trade Union Workers and said: "The Trade Union Congress will have to fight against all these. But there are other fights too. The most important of these are for the release of the political prisoners and detenus and also against Federation.

"The Indian National as well as the Trade Union Congress in the most unequivocal terms declared themselves against the Government of India Act, and more specially the second part—Federation. The scheme of Federation adumbrated by the Government of India act excludes from the sphere of responsibility vital function of Government.

A wholesome Federation is impossible between Autocratic States and Democratic Provinces.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

Concluding, Dr. Banerjee referred to the holding of an All-India Conference and making arrangements for training workers. He said:—The holding of All-India Conference is necessary for the development of Trade Union Unity. Initiative should come in this matter from the T. U. C. Executive. I am sure they will take it at the earliest possible opportunity.

"The object of classes for training workers is to train up a band of class-conscious workers competent to lead the labour movement to a successful issue. The necessity of such training classes cannot be exaggerated. Other provinces also should follow the example of Bengal, and organise similar Syllabus Committees and training classes. In course of time it may be necessary to have All-India Syllabus Committee and to have the same syllabus and similar instruction for the whole of India."—A. P.

Labour Should Help Congress

T. U. C. President Emphasizes Need For Anti-Imperialist United Front

Holding Of All-India Conference To Develop Unity Urged

NAGPUR, April 16.

The various factors leading to the split in the ranks of trade unionists and the circumstances in which reunion of the two wings of Labour has now been proposed, were narrated by Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, presiding over the joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and the National Trades Union Federation at Nagpur, this afternoon.

Dr. Banerji reviewed the history of Trade Union movement in Europe and said, "The Trade Union movement, strictly so-called, began to develop in India several months after the victory of Soviet Russia over the European capitalistic states. In October of 1920, 800 delegates representing 60 unions, with a total membership of some 12,000 assembled in Bombay under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, and laid the foundation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Henceforward the annual session of the Trade Union Congress continued, and we had among presidents, distinguished men even like late C. R. Das, who was elected President not once, but twice in succession."

Dr. Banerji proceeded that the movement gained strength and with that two sections, one of Moderates and the other of Extremists, developed, culminating in the split which occurred at Nagpur in 1929.

THE SPLIT AND AFTER.

Dr. Banerji proceeded:—"In consequence of these splits in the Trade Union organisation, the working class movement weakened. This weakness of the workers was an opportunity for the capitalists who fully utilized the situation by reducing the pay of the labourers. The labourers as a result grew discontented. The membership of the Unions fell and Trade Union movement all over India was at its lowest ebb.

This unhappy position of the Trade Union movement in India made its leaders seriously think and take stock of the situation. Other untoward events in world politics deepened their thought."

Attempts to bring about reunion between the other two wings followed, and the idea of Trade Union unity grew. It was given a further fillip by the granting of labour representation in the new constitution.

The formation of Congress Ministries in seven out of the 11 provinces of India awoke in the mind of Trade Union leaders the possibility of winning basic Trade Union rights and the minimum demands of the workers. The net result of all these urges for unity was that the National Trades Union Federation in its last session in Calcutta passed a resolution proposing the terms of unity.

These terms though very stiff, were yet accepted by the A. I. T. U. C. at the session it had last December at Delhi in the interest of the working class movement.

Referring to the future of Trade Unionism in India, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji said:—

"The most important question before the Trade Union Congress now is as to what should be its relation with the Congress. The Congress, representing the nation as a whole, its main task is the establishment of harmonious relationship between all classes forming that nation. The Trade Union Congress, representing a particular class, and the worst exploited one, its main function is to put a stop to its exploitation and see that the class it represents gets its full share.

NOT CONTRADICTORY.

"Hence at first glance the relationship between the National and Trade Union Congress may seem to be one of contradiction. But this contradiction fades to a large extent when it is considered that though the Indian National Congress represents all sections of the people, yet its special concern is the mass. Hence in case of any real conflict between the class and the mass, it will not hesitate to support the cause of the latter. Thus inspite of the apparent contradiction here is a genuine point of agreement laying special stress on this point. The labour keeping its separate independent existence under the leadership of the Trade Union, should co-operate with the National Congress and help it in its every anti-Imperialist fight. Every fight for a good cause strengthens those who take part in it. Hence by such co-operation will not only the Congress but Labour also be strengthened. It will help the labour in the realisation of their ultimate goal. For a fight against Imperialism is a fight for its own redemption and without the attainment of national independence, realisation of "Mazdoor Raj" is a utopian dream. If the labourers are well organised and if their co-operation with the Congress be very strong, and effective, no wonder, if along with the attainment of national independence, "Mazdoor Raj" is also established.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

"Reference to parliamentary activity at once brings us to the subject of the Trade Disputes (amendment) Bill. The new amendments to the Act authorising the provincial and central Governments to declare any strike illegal were strongly condemned in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the T. U. C. on 26th December, 1936, and also at its annual Delhi session. In view of the fact that the Trade Union Congress is opposed not only to the amendments but also to the Original Bill of 1929, the provincial Governments should see that section 16 as amended does not become into law. Congress Provinces have

(Continued in column 5.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

HIS CRIPPLED PLANE TOSSED BY A FIERCE STORM, IN THE FACE OF A WITHERING ANTI-AIRCRAFT ATTACK, WADE DOES IT—A PANCAKE LANDING ON THE GANGSTERS' BOAT!
5-31
WE GOT 'EM CORNERED, DONAVAN! HAND ME THAT MACHINE-GUN!
WITHOUT A GUIDING HAND, THE OVERBURDENED BOAT SPINS WILDLY IN THE TREMENDOUS SEAS!
THAT WAVE'S GONNA SWAMP US! GRAB THE WHEEL, QUICK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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